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CONTENTS.

Leading Articles:
Count Andrassy and the Austrian Empire 845
The Local Government Board and the New Cemeteries Act 845
Professor Allman's Address 846
The Late Dr. Mullens . 847
Down the English Channel 847
Death of the Rev. Dr. Mullens 848
A Statesman's Portrait... 848
Literature:
Sir John Lubbock's Addresses 849
New Zealand 849
The American Bible Revisionists 850
The Black Forest 851
The Bill to Give Convocation Legislative Powers 852
Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879..... 852
The Disestablishment Movement..... 853
Ecclesiastical Miscellany 854
Outrages in Connemara . 854
The Pope and the Revolution 854
Dean Stanley in a Scotch Pulpit 854
A Methodist Minister Ejected by Roughs..... 854
Ritualism 854
Religious and Denominational News 854
Correspondence:
Death of Dr. Mullens . 855
Release of Captain Carey 855
Election Intelligence..... 855
The Week 856
The Late Sir George Stephen 857
The British Association . 858
Epitome of News 861
Miscellaneous 862
Gleanings 863
Births, Marriages, &c. ... 863
Advertisements 863

COUNT ANDRASSY AND THE AUSTRIAN EMPIRE.

The definite retirement of a statesman who of late years has filled so large a space in the public eye of Europe as Count Andrassy creates much natural curiosity. The Austrian Chancellor would appear to have resisted all the persuasions of his Imperial master to remain at the head of the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Office, and as he is reported to be in vigorous health, he can hardly have retired for the sake of needful rest. The task which has devolved upon him during the last few years, particularly since the Eastern Question came to the front, has been not less arduous and delicate—probably more so—than that which has confronted his brother Chancellors at St. Petersburg and Berlin. And it would be as difficult to believe that an announcement of the retirement of Prince Bismarck would be devoid of political meaning as is the resignation of Count Andrassy in the maturity of his powers.

The foremost statesmen of so heterogeneous an Empire as Austro-Hungary have always had a difficult game to play. Matters were a little less complicated when Lombardy and afterwards Venetia, thoroughly alien states, were ceded to Italy. But these diplomatic perplexities returned after the defeat of Sadowa, when it could no longer be said that the Austrian Empire rested on a broad German basis. Then the co-ordinate power of Hungary became more of a reality, and the constitutional system on both sides the Leitha more fully developed and more real. Dualism may be a cumbrous form of Government and subject to vicissitudes, but it is probably an effectual safeguard on the one hand against despotic encroachments on the part of the Sovereign, and on the other a check to national aggressiveness. With rival assemblies at Vienna and Pesth respectively, there could never be much fear of Parliamentary institutions being undermined, though none but a consummate statesmen like Count Andrassy could make them work harmoniously. As to the second point, it is remarkable that ever since the Eastern Question came up, Hungary has declared against the dismemberment of Turkey, and in favour of the maintenance of the *status quo*. In taking this course, the Magyars consulted their own interests far more than those of the Turks. There are Slavs in Hungary as well as across the border, and in opposing the Russian championship of that race the Magyars were, in fact, trying to maintain their own supremacy. Events proved too strong for them—too strong even for the pacific policy of their great representative at the Imperial Court, who had with great diplomatic address kept his country clear of the Franco-German war.

The secret history associated with the Andrassy Note has never yet been revealed. All that we certainly know about it is that it was accepted by all the great Powers *save one*. That exception was England. The Berlin Memorandum—as it was called, though drawn up by the Austrian Chancellor—proposed to use, in the last resort, the coercive influence of combined Europe to extort from the Porte such adequate concessions as would have averted the separate action of Russia. Our Government—that is, Lord Beaconsfield—was pleased to utter an isolated *non possumus* which frustrated the European concert, and gave to the Czar a colourable excuse for armed intervention. The result has shown that the short-sighted decision of the British Cabinet had a doubly disastrous effect. It encouraged the Turk to resist all concession and to precipitate his own destruction, and it plunged the Austrian Government into perplexities from which, if Turkey should be broken up in the impending conflict, an extension of Austrian territory was the natural outcome. If Lord Beaconsfield has gained credit for his Eastern policy—and we have the fullest conviction that it has been from the beginning absolutely undeserved—it has been at the expense of both Turkey and Austria. When the Russian arms triumphed, and the Czar's troops garrisoned Adrianople, and the Convention of San Stefano was extorted from the panic-stricken Turks, the acquisition of some counterpoise became for Austria, according to the traditions of Courts and Cabinets, a military necessity. This was found in the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, provinces of small intrinsic value, but of great strategic importance. Their occupation—for the fierce opposition to the Austrian troops was an unforeseen accident — has altered the basis of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. With infinite address Count Andrassy smoothed the way for the acquiescence of his countrymen—approval they refused—in a transaction repugnant alike to them and to himself. That annexation is now a *fait accompli*. Sooner or later the consequences will follow. When these provinces are finally incorporated into the Empire, the co-ordinate authority of Hungary will be endangered—endangered all the more because the Magyars are only the dominant race amongst other races in that kingdom. Probably Count Andrassy feels his incompetence as a Magyar to deal with such new political conditions and complications, and leaves the task to other statesmen. An empire of several federated provinces rather than an empire composed of two equal states is the natural, perhaps inevitable, outcome of the new circumstances of the Austrian Monarchy. This serious change may possibly be deferred till Austria has pushed her extension further south by the occupation of Novi-Bazar, and the acquisition of a port on the Ægean—an event that will tend to hasten the expulsion of the Turks from the Greek and Albanian provinces, which, with characteristic tenacity, they are bent on retaining to the latest moment.

This view of the case may, perhaps, furnish the true explanation of the fixed determination of the Hungarian statesmen to relinquish the helm at the present juncture, and retire from his pre-eminent position which, but for special circumstances, he might have long retained. It was not Count Andrassy's fault that the Eastern problem was not settled without a desolating war. His pacific policy, first at Vienna and afterwards at the Conference at Constantinople, was thwarted by occult influences, which must be traced to the intrigues of the British Cabinet rather than to the foregone decisions of the Court of St. Petersburg. History will do him more justice than contemporary opinion. And perhaps when all the circumstances connected with this great European event are revealed—when the key to all its mysteries is produced—it will be acknowledged that Count Andrassy did all that was in the power of a prudent and far-seeing statesman to avert a catastrophe which some contemporary statesmen laboured with such fatal success to precipitate.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD AND THE NEW CEMETERIES ACT.

Although we believe that the President of the Local Government Board silently disapproved of the bill of Mr. Marten, which, nevertheless, the Government helped to carry, it is evident from the circular which the Board has promptly issued—and which appears elsewhere—that that circumstance will not prevent an effort to bring the Act into full operation. And the terms of the circular sufficiently indicate, we think, the spirit and the purpose with which the Act will be worked.

In one respect the Local Government Board has done the public a service; for whereas Mr. Marten only tacked together, in the most perfunctory manner, three distinct sets of provisions, which, without explanation, would have left unprofessional persons in a hopeless muddle, this circular gives something like a clear description of the duties and the powers with which the local authorities are invested for the purpose of carrying out the new Act. And one of the first things that strikes one is how little has been done by the Legislature, and how much has been left to the discretion of the local authorities; so that it is not too much to say that, whereas boards under the Burial Acts have to administer a code of laws, the sanitary authorities, acting under the Local Government Board, will be a law unto themselves. The bye-laws which may be passed by each local authority will be so many local Acts of Parliament, framed to some extent, no doubt, on the model of those which the Local Government Board has promised to supply.

Another innovation will be found in the fact that under the Public Health Act—the provisions of which are now applied to cemeteries—sanitary authorities may delegate large powers to local committees, not necessarily composed of members of the local authority, and therefore *not* appointed by the ratepayers. So that we may have the clergyman and squire, or churchwardens, armed with public authority, and spending public money, for the purpose of carrying out schemes designed to further personal and sectarian, rather than wise, public ends.

The importance of these facts will be seen when it is remembered that, as regards questions at issue between Episcopalians and Nonconformists, the latter are left almost at the mercy of the former, unless they possess the local strength required for the successful assertion of their rights. Thus, while, if there be consecrated ground, a chapel *must* be built for the performance of Church of England services, it is optional to build a similar chapel in the unconsecrated part, though the authority *may* allow in such an edifice "a burial service to be performed according to the rites of any church or congregation other than the Esta-

blished Church." In like manner, "a salaried chaplain is to be appointed, to officiate in the consecrated part of the cemetery; the appointment and salary to be subject to the approval of the bishop." Now we have been already warned by the supporters of the bill that, under this provision, it is contemplated to appoint the incumbent of the parish; and although the Act does not secure for him the fees, other than for the performance of the service, which *are* now secured to him by the Burial Acts, it will be possible, in fixing the salary, to give ample compensation, and, in some cases, to eke out inadequate clerical incomes by means of excessive chaplaincy salaries. "It may be useful to add here"—so runs the circular—"that the rates referred to would in a like manner be applicable to the *maintenance* of the cemetery after it is established"—the word maintenance being, no doubt, flexible enough to include the salaries of the Episcopalian chaplain, while the ministers who officiate in the unconsecrated ground may be left to shift for themselves!

These points are, however, of far less importance than the primary one—What are the cases in which it is intended that the new Act shall be, if possible, brought into operation?

"The question whether a cemetery should be provided for a particular locality will be one for the determination of the (local) sanitary authority in the first instance." But, "in the event of their default to establish a proper cemetery where one is required," then the Local Government may compel the local authority to provide one. This raises the questions, What constitutes a necessity for a cemetery? and What is "a proper" cemetery? The circular admits that "the Legislature has not specified the cases in which it is incumbent upon the sanitary authority to give effect to the provisions of this new statute"; but it draws a very legitimate inference from the fact that the new Act is incorporated with the Public Health Act, so that "there can be no doubt that wherever, *in the interests of the public health*, it is necessary that a cemetery should be provided in any locality, the Legislature contemplated that the local authority would exercise the important powers now conferred upon them."

Had the circular stopped there, and the Local Government Board been content with describing the *sanitary* circumstances under which the sanitary authorities should take action, we should have had no reason to complain of the course which it apparently intends to pursue. But the circular also contains this pregnant passage, to which we call the special attention of our readers:—

And instances may exist where, in deference to the wishes of the inhabitants, it may be expedient to provide, in accordance with the policy of the Burial Acts, a cemetery in which persons of different creeds may be buried with their own religious rites. On all, or any, of the foregoing grounds the authority of the Local Government Board may be invoked, and if the application should prove well founded, a compulsory order would necessarily follow.

It is impossible to mistake the meaning and intention of this, at first sight, innocent-looking paragraph. We have been persistently told that the Burials question is only a sanitary question, and it is only in a sanitary sense that it is dealt with in this new Act of Parliament. Now, however, that the Act has been passed, and by the most disreputable means, the mask is thrown off, and it is admitted that the difficulty is to be dealt with as a question of *creed*; only, instead of being dealt with by Parliament, it is to be taken in hand by local authorities and by the Local Government Board.

In other words, this Government intend, so long as they remain in office, to try and carry out, without Parliamentary sanction, a policy which Parliament has shown itself disinclined to favour. It means to try and close as many churchyards as possible, on the ground, real or imaginary, that it is needful to close them for the sake of the public health. Where there is no pretence for doing this, it will endeavour to force the provision of new burial places for the use of Nonconformists, that there may be a plausible pretext for continuing to refuse the admission of Nonconformist burial services in churchyards. This is a very clever manœuvre, no doubt; but, if we mistake not, it is one of those strategical movements which are "too clever by half."

One thing is certain, and that is that Nonconformists will not allow the Burials question to be disposed of by any mere legislative or administrative *dodge*. To make that apparent to all concerned, they must at once prepare to fight, as far as may be requisite, both local sanitary authorities and the central board—first, in resisting all attempts to close churchyards, and to provide cemeteries in cases where there is no necessity for doing either; and next, in insisting that, wherever cemeteries *are* provided, they shall be laid out and managed with, at least, as strict a regard to the principles of religious equality as is the case of cemeteries provided under the Burial Acts. It may be that this will involve some painful local struggles; but they will not be of our seeking, nor shall we be primarily responsible for them. The Church-rate agitation in the parishes was not an agreeable one, but it was necessary, and it proved successful; and we have now but to brace ourselves up for another, but much briefer, local struggle, to ensure a reform of the Burial laws, as we have already obtained the abolition of compulsory Church-rates.

PROFESSOR ALLMAN'S ADDRESS.

THIS year it has not been given to the President of the British Association either to kindle crude enthusiasm or to excite a thrill of horror. Naturally choosing a subject in which he is most thoroughly versed, Dr. Allman delivered a deeply-interesting and practical address on the present conditions of biological science. There was nothing very original in the way of speculation, and not much in the way of fact that would be new to the generality of his hearers, unless we except his very interesting description of the effects produced by anæsthetics on plants. But it is speaking within the mark to say that so clear, sober, and trustworthy a summary of all that is really known on the much-discussed subject of protoplasm has never before been given to the world. And this contribution to our knowledge is all the more valuable because the Professor has been especially careful to insist upon the distinction between the phenomena of physical life on the one hand and of consciousness on the other. This distinction is not always sufficiently attended to, and hence arises a great deal of the alarm that has been excited in timid minds by speculations on this subject. Whatever may be the relations of matter and mind, it is certain that the animal and vegetable world is made up of bodies characterised by very various degrees of organisation, but all clearly distinguished from the world of inanimate matter. The first thing that strikes observation in contemplating the world of living bodies is their apparently infinite variety, and the stupendous contrasts to be found amongst them. The barnacle on the rock and the eagle soaring amongst the Alps are only instances of the innumerable and measureless differences which characterise the animate creation. It has been reserved for modern science to find that the resemblances are even more amazing than the contrasts. It is not merely that all alike are born and die, that all need nourishment, and that the materials of this nourishment are everywhere confined to the same little group of elementary substances in various combinations; but the substance of which the various bodies are mainly composed and built up is now found to be absolutely identical throughout the whole animal and vegetable world. It is of course modified in ten thousand modes, according to the peculiarities of the special organism it composes. But it has its typical form, and this typical form is not merely a logical abstraction. It is, to use the words of Professor Allman, "a tangible and visible reality which the chemist may analyse in his laboratory, and the biologist scrutinise beneath his microscope and his dissecting needle." Nay, more; in the very earliest stage of life to which any particular living body can be traced, the substance of which it is formed, and, indeed, the shape it assumes, are so universally alike that neither microscope nor chemical analysis can discover the slightest perceptible difference between the earliest germ of creatures so utterly different as a lobster and a humming-bird. That there must be a difference—or at any rate that there is a difference of evolutionary impulse in the two cases—stands to common-sense; but in what that difference consists is a question at present utterly beyond the power of science to determine.

To this universal and primal substance of living bodies the appropriate name of *protoplasm* has been given; signifying the first and simplest plastic material out of which, by modifications and additions, all vegetable and animal tissues of every kind are elaborated. It is in this sense, and in this sense only, that Prof. Huxley has been proved to be correct in calling protoplasm "the physical basis of life." Having thus laid down the general doctrine of this wonderful substance, the president next went on to discuss the most general varieties of form in which protoplasm is found. The first great division is into nucleated and unnucleated protoplasm. The microscope has made us acquainted with minute creatures—organisms they can scarcely be called, since no distinction of organs is discernible—consisting merely of specks of protoplasm absolutely devoid of structure. There are no limbs, there is no mouth, there is no alimentary canal, there is no breathing apparatus, there are no special organs of sight, or hearing, or smell, or, indeed, of anything else. But yet these specks of protolasm are living bodies, capable of movement, nutrition, and reproduction. There are also manifest symptoms of sensibility to light, and other external influences; and it is impossible to resist the impression that there must be some faint rudiment of desire, at least in the form of susceptibility to hunger. But how can there be movement without limbs, or nutrition without either stomach or sap-ducts? The explanation is that the *Protamœba Primitiva*—such is the grand name of this elementary body—makes limbs on the instant, just when it wants them. In the same manner, when it has seized its prey, it concentrates its attention on digestion, by turning its whole substance into a stomach. As to reproduction, this innocent little creature manages it by simply dividing itself into two parts, each of which becomes an independent being. A great step is made in the scale of creation by the higher-class of amœbæ, which carry within them a nucleus. For this nucleus, with the surrounding protoplasm, constitutes a cell; and out of such cells all higher organisms, whether vegetable or animal, are built up. Division of labour begins. External parts are hardened into integument, or secrete lime in various combinations, forming shell or bone. Some cells display a special power of contraction on being stimulated, and band themselves into muscle; others show a genius for rapid intercommunication and set up in business as nerves. Thus the varieties of organised bodies are produced. But, whatever be the modification made or the new substances introduced, the one essential condition of material life and action is invariably the existence of protoplasm.

So far there is no speculation, no *a priori* theory. All this is demonstrated fact. The point at which biologists sometimes go astray is in a hasty inference from such facts. Because protoplasm is the inseparable condition of material life, they occasionally seem to think that it explains consciousness. Happily Professor Allman is too sound a philosopher to give any countenance to such an error. "Are we, therefore, justified," he asks, "in regarding thought as a property of the protoplasm of these cells, in the sense in which we regard muscular contraction as a property of the protoplasm of muscle? Or is it really a property residing in something far different, but which may yet need for its manifestation the activity of cerebral protoplasm? If we could see any analogy between thought and any one of the admitted phenomena of matter, we should be bound to accept the first of these conclusions as

the simplest, and as affording a hypothesis most in accordance with the comprehensiveness of natural laws. But between thought and physical phenomena of matter there is not only no analogy, but there is no conceivable analogy; and the obvious and continuous path which we have hitherto followed up in our reasonings from the phenomena of lifeless matter through those of living matter here comes suddenly to an end." The same thing has been said before, but it is well that it should be put so forcibly and clearly by one of the greatest living authorities on the physical aspect of the question.

THE LATE DR. MULLENS.

THE deplorable death in the maturity of his powers of the Foreign Secretary of the London Missionary Society, who was stricken down early last month in passing through the pestilential and pathless regions of Central Africa to reorganise the mission at Lake Tanganyika, will evoke widespread regret wherever the London Missionary Society is known. In England our deceased friend was the prince of missionary secretaries; in India he took rank with Duff and Wilson as a contemporary apostle of the Cross; in the annals of missionary enterprise his name is worthy to be enrolled among the illustrious band of Christian philanthropists who have consecrated great abilities and expended untiring energy in the service of their Divine Master. It is almost superfluous to remark that the gap which has been created in the secretariat of the society by this sudden calamity cannot be easily filled—for who is to gather up anew the threads of a great organisation which were centred in his hands? Many have equalled, and do equal, Dr. Mullens in self-denying devotion to Christian duty, but very few are gifted with his remarkable faculty of ruling men, his indomitable resolution, his genius for organisation, and his tact in carrying out his plans. It will be seen from the fragmentary sketch of his public life given elsewhere, that the career of Dr. Mullens was marked by rare singleness of purpose. He began life as a missionary; he knew no other vocation; and he died in serving the cause he loved so well. Happily, in Madagascar no less than in India—indeed, throughout the missionary field—the fruits of his thought, skill, and wise counsels will long survive the active brain and strong will that put his plans in action.

With all his intense devotion to this one paramount object, Dr. Mullens was anything but a man of narrow mind or sympathies. On all subjects, so far as we know, his views were broad and liberal. His life showed that it was quite possible—even in the case of a responsible official—to be a "political" as well as a "religious" Dissenter. In him a cultured intellect and vivid imagination were adorned and mellowed by the pervasive sunshine of an unobtrusive piety that gave his character a rare completeness. Dr. Mullens was not cut out for a routine functionary. He had all the zeal of a reformer, a restlessness that disdained repose, and perhaps something of that imperiousness which often marks men of firm purpose. No man living could clothe the dry facts of a report in a more fascinating garb; few secretaries have been more fertile in striking out new paths of improvement.

While Christians of all communions will deeply mourn over the loss of an intrepid standard-bearer, their sorrow will be mitigated by the knowledge that he fell, so to speak, on the field of conflict—in the midst of perils not unforeseen, from which his courage never shrank, if he did not absolutely court them. When, at his own earnest entreaty, Dr. Mullens was deputed to reorganise the Central African Mission on behalf of the society with which for more than thirty-five years he had been identified, there was considerable misgiving lest his ardent nature should strain the cautious instructions which the directors had laid down for his guidance. We were, therefore, hardly surprised to hear that on arriving at Zanzibar he came to the conclusion that his mission was only just commenced, and that he had decided to go forward. What his fertility of resource might have devised at Ujiji can, alas! never be known. Instead, we have the mournful news that he tried to thread his way through the pathless wilds of Africa only to be stricken down in what he regarded as the path of duty, not far from the region where Livingstone expended his last breath for the welfare of his beloved Africa. Though the extent of a loss like this, under such circumstances, cannot be estimated, it must not be met by despondency. In due time, we doubt not, the clouds that at present lour over the Central African Mission will disperse. Possibly painful experience will suggest other and less ambitious plans. At all events we may have faith that other persons, perhaps native Africans, will, ere long, be raised up to carry on with a kindred zeal, vigour, and sagacity the noble enterprise which has been thus mysteriously arrested. To them, and to all who survive, Dr. Mullens has left a bright example, which may in the end prove to have a more abiding influence than he was able to exercise during his honoured and meritorious life—widespread as that influence may have been. Such at least is the precious legacy he must assuredly have desired to leave in view of his being called away to his rest.

DOWN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The present has been pre-eminently *not* a season for sea excursions, short or long. Summer gales or drenching rains sadly mar the pleasure of a cruise, and this has been one of the many inconveniences of this trying and exceptional summer. There is many a person who shrinks from the monotony of sea-side life and is proof against sea-sickness, to whom, under ordinary circumstances, a trip on the water is a genuine holiday—varied, health-giving, and economical. For such recreation London is the best of starting-points. If limited as to time, the tourist may go all round the coast—and return, if preferred—to Newcastle, Edinburgh, or Aberdeen on the east; to Dublin, Cork, Liverpool, and the intermediate ports on the west; and without any great drain on his pocket, he can enjoy a week's holiday, pleasant society, and the invigorating breeze.

With some misgiving on account of atmospheric disturbances, we ventured upon an excursion of which Dublin was to be the goal, though it never was reached. The Irish trading steamers—good, stout sea-boats—start, let us say, on Wednesday morning, call in at Portsmouth early next day, giving an hour ashore; thence to Southampton, with at least a couple of hours to roam over that bustling seaport; proceed onward at two p.m., and in moderate weather arrive in Plymouth Sound early next morning, with four hours' leisure for the attractions of that fine western naval and commercial station. A few hours steaming, along the bold rocky Cornish coast brings you to the spacious land-locked harbour of Falmouth; and then rounding the Lizard the vessel stretches across the Irish Sea, reaching Kingstown, "wind and weather permitting," some time on Saturday night—a trip from the Cornish port of somewhat over twenty-four hours. If not tempted by the attractions of the Irish capital and the charming scenery of the neighbourhood, the tourist may take a return boat next day with the hope of reaching the Thames on Wednesday morning—a week after his departure; and it will be strange indeed if he has not laid in, during that roving sea trip of more than a thousand miles, a good stock of health and pleasant reminiscences.

The advantages of such a holiday excursion to those whose opportunities are restricted are obvious. Assuming fine weather—an enormous assumption this year—and a seasoned frame, you have the panorama of a long line of coast scenery while daylight lasts, and the companionship of all kinds of people, most of whom are disposed to agreeable intercourse. It is something also to be divested of all responsibilities. Your meals, always an important consideration on board ship, and three a day, are regularly provided—plentiful if not *recherché;* and if you do not bring to them the sauce of a good appetite, you ought not to be there. Then there are no tips—no porters and hangers-on to fee. There are certain fixed and moderate charges, and your pocket is, for the time being, at rest. There is leisure for reading, chatting, yarn-spinning, for contemplating the ocean in its ever-varying moods, and for noting the many vessels of all descriptions to which the English Channel is a great highway; and if not bent on retiring early to your berth, which circumstances may prevent, there are, as the vessel steams along, dazzling lights to be identified and discussed, visible with their electrical brilliancy for a distance of ten miles on a clear night, or there may be singing parties improvised if the moon deigns to emerge from the bank of clouds in the east. In this convenient fashion, also, you get a hasty glimpse of Portsmouth Dockyard and the war-ships at Spithead; the monster P. and O. and West India steamers in the ever-extending Southampton Docks; the picturesque shores of the Solent from Cowes to Alum Bay and the Needles; and the fine stretch of lofty cliffs from the Start light to Plymouth. Here the few hours' interval, while coals and cargo are being shipped, may be profitably employed. The Breakwater, the picturesque Sound, Mount Edgecumbe, the war-ships at Devonport, the great iron suspension bridge at Saltash, and the fine range of buildings that constitute the new Guildhall—where the fine statue of Alfred Rooker testifies to the profound respect of his fellow-townsmen—all claim, if all cannot receive, one's attention. As the steamer leaves the Sound and clears the Breakwater, you see quite a fleet of fishing-boats dredging for the fish which may next day garnish the table of a London epicure, or draw forth the coppers of a Plymouth sailor; and further to the south-west may be descried Eddystone Lighthouse, that great sea beacon which will soon be replaced by a new structure—Smeaton's matchless work being left in solitary grandeur till the rock on which it stands firm is completely undermined and swallowed up by the devouring wave. On the route to Falmouth — say fifty miles at least—you pass many a wild spot which has its stirring traditions of smuggling and shipwrecks, and get a far-off glimpse of Looe and Fowey; the latter on the banks of a small river, where some of the most romantic scenery of Cornwall is to be found. Then come into view St. Austell's Bay, where the cliffs disappear, and the thriving port of Par has sprung into vigorous life. Soon the coast resumes its rocky and diversified character, and in due course the steam-boat turns into the smooth estuary which forms the fine harbour of Falmouth, where a whole fleet may securely rest at anchor. Falmouth is the port of call for orders for ships from all parts of the world. It was formerly the station for several lines of ocean steamers, but Plymouth and Southampton, being more central, have drawn them away, and Falmouth presents the aspect of a splendid port, the advantages of which are to a great extent wasted. Half-an-hour's railway journey brings you to Truro, now the seat of the Cornish bishopric, where Dr. Benson is labouring hard to reorganise the diocese, to compete with the abounding Wesleyans for supremacy, and to transform the venerable church of St. Mary's into a grand cathedral.

After a short stay at Falmouth, the Irish boat, as the shades of evening gather round, steams out into the open sea, and makes for the Lizard—the last rocky headland of South-Western England seen before land is lost to view, and then the course is laid across St. George's Channel for Kingstown Harbour. Before the lapse of many hours the steamboat is fairly at sea, and it will be strange if the rolling or pitching of the vessel and the magnitude of the waves fail to remind the passenger of the fact, and test his powers of endurance. At this extreme point of the Cornish peninsula there is quite a colony of workmen to attend to the needs of our commercial marine. The Lizard is not only a signal-station for passing ships, but the site of a lighthouse, where the electric light is used, and has a gigantic fog-horn worked by steam. In this desolate region, where Nature is seen in its most savage mood, scores of men lead an isolated but useful life, having only occasional communication with Penzance.

But we are wandering far afield. Such a coasting excursion down the Channel as we have indicated has, of course, many drawbacks. You must take your chance of the weather and be prepared to rough it. You are sure of a breeze, but may have too much of it, and the ship may dance upon the waters or pitch about to your great discomfort day or night—especially the latter. The route being somewhat popular during the season, the tourist may find all berths anticipated, and be glad to get a shakedown on a table, which is hardly a good resting-place if the weather proves to be rough. With sunshine and a calm sea—"the blue above and the blue below"—what more exhilarating than the deck of a steamer? Does it not realise the *dolce far niente*? But how often has

Nature put on her holiday attire this season? When afloat you are at the mercy of the weather. A gale may drive you perforce from the deck. The same result may come from a provoking drizzle which makes everything wet, seats included, when there is no resource but the stuffy saloon where you have been sleeping the night before, and where the passengers lounge or stand about in a limp condition to read whatever light literature they may have, or spell out yesterday's paper if they can get it. In these coasting steamers the accommodation is limited. There are no spare cabins in which to congregate or take shelter. You must wait the descent of the last lady from the deck—where a musical family and their hangers-on may choose to warble till a late hour—and her passage through the saloon to the ladies' cabin before your hair mattress can be brought out and tabled, and you must also feast long upon the fresh morning breeze ere the sleeping-room can be transformed into a breakfast-room, and a keen appetite satisfied.

It is probable, however, that all our hints and comparisons are thrown away—for this year at least. No fine settled weather seems to "loom in the distance." As things are, a cruise down Channel promises the maximum of discomfort with the minimum of enjoyment. It is somewhat adventurous at this unsettled and dreary period to go even to a seaside watering-place. To spend days and nights at sea—who would freely choose it? Those who commit themselves for more than an hour or two to the unstable element at this so-called holiday season can only act upon compulsion.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. MULLENS.

Most of our readers will have seen with profound regret, if not with consternation, the announcement that Dr. Mullens has been prematurely cut off in trying to carry out his noble work of reorganising the mission to Central Africa. We understand that the news reached the Rev. Robert Robinson by telegraph *via* Aden, in this form:—"Dr. Mullens died on July 10 near Mpwapwa, peritonitis; particulars mail." This mail is expected to reach London on or about Sept. 15, till which time nothing further is likely to be known beyond the fact that this devoted missionary, who could not have been unaware of the risks he was running, was carried off by a complaint peculiarly fatal in those regions of Africa—a severe attack of dysentery, the same ailment to which a fortnight previously Mr. Keith Johnston fell a victim near the river Lufigi. As Mr. Robinson reported in our last number, indirect information had been received at the mission-house that Dr. Mullens and his companions had on June 20 reached Kikwazo, one-third of the distance from the coast to Mpwapwa, *en route* to Ujiji. In less than a month he succumbed to the fatigues of this perilous journey. It is believed that he desired to lessen them by the use of the palanquin as in India, but that his followers after a time declined the trouble, and their employer had to walk like the rest. The untimely death of Dr. Mullens is a terrible loss to the society of which he was the life and soul, and, only in a less degree, to the cause of missions in general. It is not merely a devoted missionary who, in the Providence of God, has been stricken down, but a missionary genius, if so we may express it, whose entire consecration to his life-work was aided by powers of organisation few men possess, and a remarkable insight and untiring diligence, combined with high literary attainments.

The late Joseph Mullens, B.A. and D.D., was born on the 2nd September, 1820, and had almost completed his fifty-ninth year at the time of his death. Early in life he was a member of Dr. Tidman's church in Barbican. He studied for the ministry at Coward College, and his education was completed at University College, London, and Edinburgh University. The young minister, having decided to devote himself to the work of a Christian missionary, was ordained at a public service in Barbican Chapel in September, 1843, and shortly after sailed for Calcutta, where he took part in the work of the Bhowanipore Christian Institution, and two years later married the daughter of the distinguished Rev. A. F. Lacroix, who was at the time connected with the London Missionary Society at Calcutta. Mrs. Mullens was a true missionary helpmeet. She gave herself for many years to the promotion of native female education, and in 1861 entered upon a new sphere of labour, that of zenana teaching—that is, the Christian instruction of Hindoo ladies in their own homes. She was taken away in the midst of these labours in 1861. Mr. Mullens, in addition to his teaching duties, had the charge of a native church at Bhowanipore, and preached to the natives in their own language in and around Calcutta. Subsequently, at the request of the local missionaries, and in conjunction with Mr. Lacroix, he visited the stations in the Orissa district, and together they engaged in evangelistic work among the crowds of pilgrims who attended the annual festival at Cuttack. Between that time and 1858, when with his wife he returned to England for a visit of a year and a half to recruit their health, Mr. Mullens, whose special qualifications as an adviser were early appreciated, attended missionary conferences at Calcutta and Benares, and visited a large portion of the upper provinces of Hindostan. Then came the terrible mutiny, which produced universal terror and for a time threatened with destruction the vast fabric of British power in India. It need hardly be said that Mr. Mullens took a deep interest in this terrible crisis. Some of the most vivid and informing descriptions of the incidents of this struggle were from time to time sent over by him, appeared in successive numbers of our paper, and were copied into the *Times* and other journals. The estimation in which Mr. Mullens was held, and the high position he had attained, outside the missionary circle in which he moved, were attested in 1857 by his appointment as a fellow of the Senate of the new Calcutta University. This was soon after followed by a diploma for the degree of D.D. from William College, Massachusetts, the same honorary distinction being at a later period given him by the University of Edinburgh.

No one who had the privilege of personal intercourse with Dr. Mullens during his visits to England in 1859-60 could fail to be struck with his fervent devotion to the work to which his life was consecrated, and his impatience, notwithstanding impaired health, to resume it. In 1861 he returned to Calcutta, but not for long. The failing health of Dr. Tidman proving unequal to the onerous duties of foreign secretary of the society, the directors in 1865 invited Dr. Mullens to become his assistant. It was a position exactly suited to his genius. Before returning to England he, however, visited at their request the stations of the society both in South India and China, travelling in the latter country as far north as Peking and the Great Wall. A year later, on the death of Dr. Tidman, Dr. Mullens was appointed sole foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, which position he continued to fill till the time of his death with unsurpassed efficiency. Subsequently he was a member of a deputation to visit Canada, and in 1873, at the request of the directors, Dr. Mullens, in conjunction with the Rev. J. Pillans, was absent for about a year on a visit of inspection to the missionary churches in Madagascar, the results of which were subsequently described in a little volume familiar to the Christian public.

One more mission to foreign parts Dr. Mullens was to undertake, from which unhappily he was never to return. It will be remembered that with the London Society, as with other societies, the first efforts to organise the mission to Central Africa were not successful. One of its chief agents fell a victim to the fatal climate, others resigned, and the difficulties of the journey from Zanzibar to the mainland, and along a lengthened route to Ujiji on the Lake Tanganyika, where the settlement was to be made, were of the most serious nature. Two young men, Messrs. Southron and Griffith, were selected to reinforce the mission, and the directors accepted the urgent offer of Dr. Mullens to accompany them to Zanzibar, in order that he might give his aid towards the further organisation of the mission, and procure such information as might be a guide for the future. On April 9 last a touching valedictory service was held, and subsequently the directors decided that it was not expedient that their foreign secretary should proceed farther than Zanzibar, "unless the vital interests of the mission should be manifestly dependent upon his accompanying the brethren up the country." This saving clause was, however, of no avail. The party left England on April 24, and reached Zanzibar after a successful journey. Dr. Mullens was thus the first time for many years absent from the annual meeting at Exeter Hall, on which occasion his masterly and descriptive reports were always an interesting feature. A few weeks ago it was reported in our columns that on arriving at Zanzibar, Dr. Mullens, having learnt that the Rev. W. C. Pickersgill had declined the directors' invitation that he should join the Central African Mission, and taking into consideration other important circumstances connected with the interests of that mission, decided, in the exercise of the discretion given to him by the board, on proceeding onward, in company with Messrs. Griffith and Southron, to Lake Tanganyika. The party left Zanzibar on the afternoon of Friday, June 13, and having landed at Saadani, started for the interior. Letters dated Ndumi, June 16, reported that all the members of the expedition were in excellent health, and were well on their way westward. Last week, as already stated, there was further favourable news; and now has come the fatal telegram announcing that Dr. Mullens has succumbed to the perils of the journey at Mpwapwa, and has fallen a victim to that missionary ardour which was the characteristic of his honoured life.

The deceased, who was the second of five brothers, left behind him a family of four children, two sons and two daughters. His eldest son, who is the manager of a branch bank in Australia, is now, we believe, on a visit to England, where he came partly in the hope to see his father, whom he probably passed in the Red Sea; the younger son has, we believe, just started in life as an engineer. His elder daughter is married to the Rev. W. Ferguson (Presbyterian), now holding a chaplaincy in Cyprus; and his younger daughter to Henry Spicer, Esq., of New Bridge-street.

The following is a list of publications issued at various times by Dr. Mullens—nearly all relating to his mission work:—"Vedantism, Brahmism, and Christianity." Prize Essay. (Calcutta, 1852.) "Revised Statistics of the Missions in India and Ceylon." (Calcutta, 1852.) "Missions in South India." (London: Dalton, 1854.) "Results of Missionary Labour in India." (London: Dalton, 1856.) "Religious Aspects of Hindoo Philosophy." Prize Essay. (London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1868.) "Memorials of the Rev. A. F. Lacroix." (London: Nisbet and Co., 1862.) "Statistical Tables of Missions in India, Ceylon, and Burmah." (London: Nisbet and Co., 1863.) "Ten Years' Missionary Labour in the Indies." (London: Nisbet and Co., 1863.) "London and Calcutta." (London: Nisbet and Co., 1868.) "Twelve Months in Madagascar." (London: Nisbet and Co., 1875.)

A STATESMAN'S PORTRAIT.

A self-created peer and Knight of Garter,
A brazen cynic, trickster, cheapjack, quack!
A Jew who did in treaties sell and barter
Honour and faith behind the nation's back.

MORRIS HUDSON.

Church Stretton, Salop, Aug. 22, 1879.

A club has been formed in India somewhat on the plan of the Alpine Club. Its members propose to undertake the ascent of the highest peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, and especially of the Great Dwalagiri, the altitude of which is said to exceed 28,000 feet above the sea level.

Messrs. Cassell, Petter, Galpin, and Co.'s announcements for the coming season include:—"England: its People, Polity, and Pursuits," by T. H. S. Escott; "The Encyclopædic Dictionary," by Robert Hunter, Vol. I.; a Translation of De Amicis' "Morocco: its People and Places," by C. Rollin Tilton; "Christ bearing Witness to Himself," by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Chadwick; "The Patriarchs," by the Rev. Dr. W. Hanna and the Rev. Canon Norris; "The Music of the Bible," by Dr. Stainer; "With the Armies of the Balkans and at Gallipoli in 1877-78," by Lieutenant-Colonel Fife-Cookson; "Animal Life," described and illustrated by Prof. E. Percival Wright; "The Wild White Cattle of Great Britain," by the late Rev. John Storer, M.A., edited by his son; "Natural History of the Ancients," by the Rev. W. Houghton.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION AND WASTING DISEASES.—Dr. Henry Hanks, author of "Consumption: Its Treatment and Curability," writes:—"The superior efficacy of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil over the Pale Cod Liver Oil has proved, in my experience, unequivocal. Patients who have persisted for several months in the use of the latter, with scarcely any perceptible improvement, have, after a brief trial of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, acquired such fatness, and those distressing symptoms accompanying emaciation have so rapidly subsided, that I have been induced to confide in its reputed remedial powers, and consequently to advise its substitution for the Pale Cod Liver Oil." Mr. Benjamin Clarke, M.R.C.S., F.L.S., author of "Notes and Suggestions on Cod Liver Oil and its Uses," writes:—"The effect of the Pale Oil on the circulation is so feebly marked as not to be perceptible; so that in some cases of extreme debility, the patient, from the slowness of its action, is in danger of sinking from exhaustion, or the disease, as in consumption, may become incurable from protraction. My inference agrees with the remark that Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Oil effects a cure in half the time that the Pale Oil does." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s. 9d.; quarts, 9s.; by all chemists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.—[ADVT.]

Literature.

*SIR JOHN LUBBOCK'S ADDRESSES.**

The addresses and lectures consist of two volumes. The first contains ten "speeches delivered in the House of Commons and elsewhere," the subjects being chiefly political and commercial; but there are two of some importance on educational matters, and two on historical subjects of great interest. The second volume contains six lectures; on flowers, insects, plants, ants, and on archæology. The range of these two volumes is wide, and somewhat extraordinary for the compass of a man much occupied with public business. Sir John Lubbock speaks as a specialist in matters connected with marine insurances, the Bank Act, and the income-tax; he speaks with authority on education; and on the subjects of plants, insects, and ants, he gives the results of wide reading, checked by his own personal observation. In archæology and on Egypt he states what we may fairly presume to be the latest information he has received, and what seems to him trustworthy. But in the case of Egypt we venture to doubt whether the definite dates attached to certain well-known historical events are even approximately true. And we also doubt whether the identification of kings mentioned in both Egyptian and Hebrew history is as complete as the lecturer appears to indicate. The two essay, or speeches, on education are to a large extent a plea for a more generous recognition of science in the curriculum of public and elementary schools. The case is in our opinion abundantly made out. Nothing, as it seems to us, can be more foolish than the neglect of the powers of observation in boys and girls by their teachers. How many hundreds and thousands pass through the elementary schools of the country knowing nothing more than what they have learnt from books, or have committed to memory. They are unable to gather information for themselves. The immense variety of natural phenomena excites no wonder in them; nor have these any significance for them apart from their superficial aspect. In teaching children how to observe—that is, how to enjoy what they see—there need be no parade of scientific learning, nor is any expensive scientific apparatus required. A few simple lectures from a competent instructor would furnish a whole school with the power of knowing what to look for when they spend a day at the seaside, or in the woods. As the headmaster of Clifton College replied to the question: "At what age would you begin to teach natural science?" We believe they are never too young to be taught to observe natural objects attentively.

Sir John Lubbock examines this subject by way of contrast with grammar and history, and casts some slight upon them. Of the former he says, "Grammar is not generally interesting to children, and this is a point, the importance of which we are, it seems to me, very far from appreciating." It depends, we venture to think, upon the knowledge and taste of the teacher. There is no reason in the nature of the subject itself that grammar should be treated in a dry, unintelligent, and therefore, uninteresting manner. Natural science in the hands of an imperfectly instructed teacher is every whit as repulsive as grammar taught in the bare words of a text book. Similar remarks may be made on the teaching of history. But in this case we admit Sir John Lubbock's indictment is proved. He says:—

> As regards history, again, though it is doubtless one of the most important branches of human knowledge, still, as generally taught with a view to the Government grant, it seems to combine the respective disadvantages of the multiplication table and the Newgate Calendar; being little better than a list of dates and battles, enlivened by murders and other crimes, with a sprinkling of entertaining stories, most of which are no longer regarded as authentic, and which we are taught first to believe and afterwards to disbelieve. We have all heard the proverb, "Happy the nation which has no history." And, if this proverb be not equally true of the child who has no history to learn, this at least may be said, that ordinary history is misleading in this respect—that it dwells on periods of war and bloodshed, passing over almost without comment that peaceful progress which brings about the development of nations; for the real condition of a people depends more upon their wisdom in peace than on their success in war.

Lest there be any doubt as to the truth of these statements Sir John Lubbock gives an analysis of forty-five pages of "MacArthur's History of Scotland, which was specially prepared for the use of schools," and which are little more than a record of murders, wars, and slaughters. He also gives copious extracts from a history of Scotland written by the Rev. J. Mackenzie, which are certainly not calculated to produce a spirit of peace in the minds of their young readers. We need not quote the severe criticisms which follow these extracts, since it is more to our point to show what ought to be done, and what may be done, in our elementary education. We quote the following:—

> Our great danger in education is, as it seems to me, the worship of book-learning—the confusion of instruction and education. We strain the memory instead of cultivating the mind. . . . Children should be trained to observe and to think, for in that way there would be opened out to them a source of the purest enjoyment and occupation for leisure hours. . . . Under the present system, our schools will, I fear, become more and more places of instruction; instead of developing intellectual tastes, they will make all mental effort irksome. This question has now become one of the very greatest importance. We have, or soon shall have, the control of the vast majority of children up to the age of twelve, and we ought in that time not only to teach them to read, but to enjoy what they read. We should educate them so that every country walk may be a pleasure; that the discoveries of science may be a living interest; that our national history and poetry may be sources of legitimate pride and rational enjoyment; in short, our schools, if they are to be worthy of the name, if they are in any measure to fulfil their high function, must be something more than mere places of dry study; must train the children educated in them so that they may be able to appreciate and enjoy those intellectual gifts which might be, and ought to be, a source of interest and of happiness alike to the high and to the low, to the rich and to the poor.

The two lectures on the "Habits of Ants" are sure to command the attention even of those who have no special acquaintance with entomology. Solomon sent the sluggard to the ant to consider her ways, but his thought was chiefly of her prudence, "which, having no guide, overseer, or ruler, provideth her meat in the summer, and gathereth her food in the harvest." Sir John Lubbock, however, has discovered many other and additional points of interest. "In this country," we are told, "we have nearly thirty species; but ants become more numerous, in species as well as individuals, in warmer countries, and more than seven hundred kinds are known." Of these thirty species Sir John Lubbock has kept nearly half in captivity, and has thus been able to give the most minute attention to their habits, to their powers, and their mode of development. Considering, as he says, "their social organisation, their large communities, elaborate habitations, their roadways, their possession of domestic animals, and even, in some cases, of slaves, it must be admitted that they have a fair claim to rank next to man in the scale of intelligence." The various features of ant life are further explained and illustrated in the course of the lectures; but occasionally one is tempted to fear that the inferences, as from repeated and protracted observations, are a little too fanciful. Of very much there cannot, however, be the least doubt. Such, for example, are the results of experiments into the powers of ants in recollecting friends, in smelling, hearing, and seeing. The account of the wars carried on by ants is very curious. In their modes of fighting they have their several peculiarities. Some never attack and scarcely defend themselves, but they fortify their nests and place sentinels to guard their narrow entrances. Others fight in "serried masses, seldom sending out detachments." They give no quarter, but kill as many enemies as possible. Another species, when fighting with enemies larger than themselves, spring on their backs and cut or saw off their heads.

> The celebrated slave-making, or Amazon, ant has a mode of combat almost peculiar to herself. Her jaws are very powerful and pointed. If attacked—if, for instance, another ant seizes her by a leg—she at once takes her enemy's head into her jaws, thus generally making her quit her hold. If she does not the *Polyergus* closes her mandible, so that the points pierce the brain of her enemy, paralysing the nervous system. The victim falls into convulsions, setting free her terrible foe.

War brings to the Amazons, as to every fighting race, its own losses. Speaking in another place of these Amazons, Sir John Lubbock says:—

> They present a striking lesson of the degrading tendency of slavery, for they have become entirely dependent on their slaves. Even their bodily structure has undergone a change: their mandibles have lost their teeth, and have become mere nippers—deadly weapons indeed, but useless except in war; they have lost the greater part of their instincts, their art—that is, the power of building; their domestic habits, for they take no care of their own young, all this being done by the slaves; their industry—they take no part in providing the daily supplies; if the colony changes the situation of its nest the masters are all carried by the slaves to the new one; nay, they have even lost the habit of feeding.

The second lecture is devoted to the higher qualities of ants: to their moral and affectional powers, which are said to be slight; to their manner of regarding friends and strangers; to their co-operation; to their powers of communication; and to their power of appreciating colour. There is a curious story illustrative of the way in which a wasp was kept under observation which is too long to quote, but which will be found on page 133. It becomes quite pathetic in the end. The lecture concludes with the inquiry whether there is any development in the ant civilisation. The slave-making species will, it is supposed, find themselves incapable of competing with the more self-dependent. But putting these aside, in different species different conditions of life are noticed, "curiously answering to the earlier stages of human progress." After explaining in fuller detail these different conditions, Sir John Lubbock concludes by saying, "Thus there seem to be three principal types, offering a curious analogy to the three great phases, the hunting, pastoral, and agricultural stages, in the history of human development."

We have but slightly indicated the information and interest contained in these two volumes. We recommend our readers to procure and study them. There is not an essay in them that will not be found of value to professional and studious persons, while those who have any love for natural objects will find in the second volume a strong stimulus to examine the growth and habits of plants and animals in their immediate neighbourhoods.

* *Addresses, Political and Educational. Scientific Lectures.* Two vols. By Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., &c. (London: Macmillan and Co.)

*NEW ZEALAND.**

The appearance of this shilling pamphlet is remarkably well-timed. The long-continued depression of trade and agriculture is turning the thoughts of many at home—not merely those of workpeople—to our flourishing and thinly populated colonies. Many a hard-pressed tradesman and despairing farmer is gone, going, or wishing to go. This time the movement seems to be mainly middle-class—the reflex influence of the hard times—and it is to such sections of the community that New Zealand presents itself as the Promised Land. Even if trade should revive there will be, in our opinion, a very considerable exodus to Australia and New Zealand during the next few years, especially of agriculturists who cannot weather the special difficulties of the hour; and in looking out for a new home they will naturally be inclined to regard with especial favour "The England of the Pacific." Whatever hesitation they might have had in view of this adventurous change will be to a great extent removed by the perusal of the pamphlet before us.

Mr. Clayden's name or initials have been for many years familiar to our readers. A lively writer and a man of high principle and enthusiastic temperament, it is impossible to doubt that he is a disinterested witness. There are plenty of people at home to bring under public notice the claims of this or the other colony—some to puff them. Mr. Clayden's position is this. Some years ago he went out with Mr. Arch to inquire into the adaptability of Canada as an emigration field for our agricultural labourers. On his return the report he gave was frank, full, and very impartial. While setting forth the capabilities of that noble colony, he did not conceal its drawbacks for the British peasant. It requires some courage in such a case to become an impartial witness. In the present case Mr. Clayden can afford to be independent. He has lately returned from New Zealand after spending many months in the colony as a diligent investigator of its claims and resources, for which he seems to have had special facilities. The sum of his observations is recorded in this book of some sixty pages. He gives a bird's-eye view of the case in his florid opening lecture; more detailed reports are to be found in the letters reprinted from the *Daily News*; and we have besides a lively sketch of a month's trip on horseback along the western coast of the Northern Island from Wellington to New Plymouth and back.

Our enterprising inquirer, who, it should be said, had private as well as public reasons for undertaking the long voyage to the Antipodes, first visited the province of Otago—a Scotch settlement—in the South Island, of which Dunedin is the capital. He then proceeded to Port Lyttelton and to Christchurch, the capital of the Canterbury settlement, in succession, thence by steamer to Wellington, the seat of Government in New Zealand, and afterwards to Nelson, on the northern shore of the South Island. He made some stay at settled and bush farms wherever he went, and diligently inquired into the prospects of their cultivators, the quality and capabilities of the soil, the wages and social condition of the agricultural labourer, and the industrial position of the entire population in town and country. His general conclusion is thus ornately summed up:—

> On the whole I must say that my first impressions of New Zealand as an emigration field for Englishmen are

* *The England of the Pacific; or, New Zealand as an English Middle-Class Emigration Field.* A Lecture. By ARTHUR CLAYDEN. (London: Wyman and Sons, Lincoln's Inn Fields.)

highly favourable. The climate is so near akin to their own that no difficulty of acclimatisation is ever felt. Good wholesome food is cheap and abundant. School accommodation is second to none in the world. The demand for labour is such that nothing but their own folly can prevent any mechanics, field-workers, or other industrious men from rising in the social scale. The craving for land ownership can be easily satisfied, and all fear of the workhouse may be for ever laid aside. In a word, New Zealand—and almost the same might be said of the whole Australian continent—offers so splendid an alternative to the hard pressed toiler, trader, or mechanic of England, that all excuse for "capital and labour" conflicts is gone. If any further rural agitation is heard of, it will be of the masters' wrongs, and the "Arch" of such a movement could not do better than urge his followers to imitate their labourers, and start for this Land of Goshen.

This sanguine estimate of the advantages offered by New Zealand as a home for British emigrants is supported by a mass of detailed facts. It is, he says, "the labourer's paradise." He can without difficulty earn eight shillings a day for eight hours' work, or 2*l.* 8s. a week, which enables the sober and industrious workman to secure in a short time a freehold house and garden. As to the relative value of these earnings, Mr. Clayden gives the following information:—

Almost the first inquiry on the subject which I made on landing at Nelson elicited the following facts:—A number of unskilled workmen, that is, mere shovel and pick men, engaged in removing soil from a hill side for harbour improvements had just successfully struck for an advance of one shilling a day upon a wage of eight shillings for eight hours' work! Here, then, was not only the "eight hours' work," and "eight bob a day," but another shilling, just half his old English total wage, into the bargain! And if anything further was needed to prove the case as regarded the labouring man, it was only necessary to inquire as to what this fifty-four shillings per week really meant. If in New Zealand the man had to pay five shillings for what he could get in England for one, the case might not be so good after all, and it might be a moot question whether, to use a somewhat slang but expressive phrase, the game was really "worth the candle." But almost the first thing I inquired about—the cost of living—revealed the somewhat startling fact that instead of the English shilling'sworth costing five there, the five-shilling English leg of mutton could be bought in that very New Zealand town for one shilling. Nor were the other necessaries of life much less cheap. Bread and flour were about the same price as at home; sugar a trifle dearer, but decidedly better; tea the same price; fruits and vegetables were dear, except cherries, peaches, and potatoes. The former of these, cherries and peaches, were plentiful as blackberries all through the season, December and January. Nor was there any great difference in the prices of general drapery, clothing, and boots. I was surprised at the similarity to English prices, and it seemed abundantly clear that in a few years' time trade competition would fully equalise them.

The labourer in New Zealand is "master of the situation, and it is predicted that his children will be the future yeomen of the country and exact their own terms." Servants of both sexes are a luxury; and the agriculturists, their wives, and children, are mostly very hard worked. "Where an English farmer employs a dozen hands all the year through, a New Zealand farmer would not employ more than two; hence an absence of the finish of an average English farm." But the men of capital are largely importing agricultural implements—labour-saving machines—20,620*l.* being set down as the value of that item in 1877. Still, the use of these scientific appliances is, for the present, exceptional. The cultivators of the soil in New Zealand as a rule work very hard, and, for the most part, look worn:—

Their hard, horny, shapeless fists betoken manual toil such as the Englishman is a total stranger to. And it is the same with the female portion of the household. The dearness and scarcity of labour make it necessary to dispense with as much as possible of it, and so milking and butter-making, and often far worse work, fall to the share of wife and daughters. At the farm in question the mother and one daughter did all the domestic farm work—that is, attended to the cow-yard, dairy, stock-rearing, and I know not what besides. There was no servant about the house. I asked the good lady if she was not dull in such an out-of-the-world sort of place. "Dull!" she replied, with an expression of surprise that such a question should be asked, "I haven't time even to think of such a thing." Yet she had moved in good society at home, and known most of the comforts of English life. I have ridden by the side of her daughter to a neighbouring town, and seen her with about half a hundredweight of parcels tied to her saddle, galloping back again, apparently incapable of fatigue, and wholly independent of human help. My thoughts travelled to some young ladies of my acquaintance in London to whom it would give a galvanic shock even to listen to the story of her usual day's work, and I wondered which had most true enjoyment of life. Nay, I hardly wondered. The bright, sunny-faced girl by my side left no room for doubt.

But there seems to be an unlimited field for dairymaids, whose wages are higher than the salary of many an educated governess—30*l.* to 40*l.* a year, with board and lodging.

Our author is enthusiastic as to the climate of New Zealand. "No language," he says, "can exaggerate the well-nigh invariable loveliness of the atmosphere of, at any rate, this part of the colony [near Nelson]. The rasping bitterness of the English climate is wholly unknown. Hence the perfect immunity of the fruit blossoms from the scourge of the home grower. And not the fruit only reaps the benefit of such delicious climate. The wheat and barley of New Zealand are certainly second to none grown elsewhere." And again, "Without the heat and liability to drought of the Australian colonies, there is yet an abundance of delicious warmth, tempered by land or sea breezes, which make outdoor labour, even in midsummer, an actual delight. In winter, instead of the frost and snow of our northern isle, grateful rains fall, to be stored up in Nature's reservoirs until the ensuing summer."

The indications of intellectual and social progress in this colony are very striking. "In the most remote districts," says our author, "there is the village school-house and a qualified State-paid teacher. At Nelson there is a college of a high order, and in each of the other leading cities there are educational advantages which leave nothing to be desired in that direction." Everywhere there is an ample supply of places of worship, and in 1877 there was paid upon imported books the large sum of 118,707*l.* Railways are rapidly extending—there are already more than a thousand miles, with as many more in course of construction; and as to the electric telegraph (7,500 miles of wire) it is in use everywhere, even in the most remote districts. How rapidly money is made and saved is indicated by the simple fact that two years ago the deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank amounted to more than three-quarters of a million. Another noticeable mark of civilisation is the use of a steam tramway in Wellington—a special convenience in a capital city where Æolus reigns supreme. All these appliances are for the benefit of an entire population which (exclusive of Maoris) is under half a million—less than the population of Liverpool. With all his philanthropic leanings Mr. Clayden is not enamoured of the natives, who, it may be remarked, are almost confined to the Northern Island. They are fast dying out or assimilating with the European element, and, notwithstanding recent exaggerated reports, have ceased to be a difficulty to the colonists.

In respect to middle class emigration from the mother country to New Zealand, Mr. Clayden does not make out a very complete case. Professional men and clerks have no vocation there. Most of the tradesmen, manufacturers, and farmers already there are, he says, doing well. But these classes need capital to ensure prosperity. Tradesmen, for instance, are mainly dependent upon the great merchants at the seaports, and buy their goods at a disadvantage; but there is abundant room for the development of manufacturing industry, such as in flax, wood-ware, and preserved meats and fruits. But of practical farmers, mechanics, and sturdy agricultural labourers, New Zealand cannot have enough. Round about Nelson, says Mr. Clayden, "I could point out farms by the score which could be bought for from 500*l.* to 2,000*l.*"

The facts and illustrations given by our author are mainly gathered at first hand. Making every allowance for his ardent temperament, we think they substantially prove his case. As we have said, circumstances just now combine to turn the thoughts of thousands to emigration, especially in the direction of New Zealand. It may be that that colony is driving ahead too fast. The public debt is very heavy, and some 400,000 people have to bear the burden. But every able-bodied immigrant adds to the resources of New Zealand, which are equal to the support of millions of people. To those who are anxious to emigrate, but who shrink from the prolonged passage to the Antipodes, Mr. Clayden's pamphlet will be serviceable. He makes light of the perils and discomforts of the voyage in comparison with the opportunity which will open before them on their arrival in New Zealand.*

THE AMERICAN BIBLE REVISIONISTS.†

This is an exceedingly interesting series of brief papers on various questions relating to the revision of the Bible, by the very competent American scholars who are now engaged with the kindred English company in the great work indicated in the title. At first it may strike the reader that the book is issued rather behind time, and that it should have appeared before the work of revision was commenced. But second thoughts, if second thoughts should be necessary, will probably lead him to the opinion that the work is an exceedingly timely one. The New Testament Revision will, in all likelihood, be published some time next year, and possibly, also, some detached books of the Old Testament. These essays are calculated to raise the highest expectations concerning the value of the new revision, of which we may say that, if it shall prove to have been conducted throughout upon the principles laid down and illustrated by the present writers, it must be of inestimable service.

The arguments in favour of revision may now be considered to be settled, and need not be recapitulated—at least in this journal. We shall therefore not repeat them, but it is desirable to indicate what may be found in this volume. Dr. Schaff, whose name is as well known and whose scholarship is as highly valued in Europe as in America, writes an introductory statement, giving a history of the present undertaking. After quoting the rules jointly adpted by the English and American Companies, he proceeds to say—

If these principles are faithfully carried out (as they have been thus far), the people need not apprehend any dangerous innovations. No article of faith, no moral precept, will be disturbed, no sectarian views will be introduced. The revision will so nearly resemble the present version that the mass of readers and hearers will scarcely perceive the difference; while a careful comparison will show slight improvements in every chapter and almost in every verse. The only serious difficulty may arise from a change of text in a few instances where the overwhelming evidence of the oldest manuscripts makes a change necessary; and perhaps also from the omission of italics, the metrical arrangement of poetry and the sectional of prose, and from new headings of chapters, which, however, are no part of the Word of God, and may be handled with greater freedom.

Dr. Schaff also says, and the statement is substantially repeated by other essayists, that "the revision has been wisely carried on without publicity, and its actual results are not yet made known. Any public statements, therefore, of particular changes are wholly unauthorised and premature." We quote these words because we shall presently have to call especial attention to them. Dr. Schaff is followed by Dr. Krauth, Vice-Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, who gives an exceedingly succinct and clear history of the older English and the Authorised Versions. Dr. Chambers next treats of the "English Bible as a Classic"; Dr. Hare writes on the "Current Version of the Scriptures," as compared with our "Present Needs"; Dr. Osgond on the "Hebrew Text of the Old Testament"; Dr. W. H. Green on "Hebrew Philology and Biblical Science"; Dr. Day reviews the "Helps for Translating the Hebrew Scriptures at the time the Authorised Version was made"; Dr. Packard illustrates some "Inaccuracies of the Authorised Version of the Old Testament"; Dr. Abbot treats of the "New Testament Text," especially with the view of showing the imperfection of that from which the Authorised Version was made; Dr. Kendrick illustrates some grammatical and exegetical inaccuracies; Dr. Timothy Dwight argues respecting the "True Conservatism in respect to changes in the English and Greek text"; Dr. Riddle discusses the "Greek Verb"; Dr. Thayer illustrates the "Unwarranted verbal differences and agreements in the English Version"; Dr. Crosby discusses the "Archaisms" of the current version; Dr. Aiken, the "Proper Names" of the Bible; Dr. Chase, the 'Use of Italics"; and Dr. Strong, the "Paragraphs, Chapters, and Verses"; while Mr. Lee concludes with a general vindication of revision.

It will be seen from this examination of the titles of the subjects of the essays that almost every aspect of the work now in progress is here dealt with, and we can state that very great scholarship and much critical acumen are exhibited by the writers. Some of their names are comparatively unknown in England, but it is evident that it is not because they do not deserve to be known. It would be perhaps impossible, or at least greatly inconvenient, to publish at some future time the minutes of the companies of revisionists, but it would be interesting to know how far the more independent habit of mind of American scholars and theologians, as compared with those of this country, has influenced their work—whether, that is to say, their suggestions have been of a more radical tendency than those of English scholars. But, leaving this aside, we have to remark that, notwithstanding the declarations of Dr. Schaff and others that no premature information as to the results of the labours of the committee is to be accepted, it is obvious that men who have been, and are now, engaged on this work, who know all that has been done, what has been accepted, and what rejected, *will not argue in favour of new translations that have been rejected.* Now, in this volume there are scores of passages quoted from the present authorised text in order to show how inaccurate or unsuitable they are, and how they should now be translated. We may take it for granted, there-

* The energetic Agent General of the colony, Sir Julius Vogel, has always tempting offers to those who contemplate this decisive change. It seems that he has arranged to send out three clipper ships by next May, specially to meet the case of farmers desiring to settle in New Zealand. There will be but one class of passengers on board these vessels, the passage money for whom will be only 25*l.*, with a liberal dietary.

† *Anglo-American Bible Revision.* By MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN REVISION COMMITTEE. (James Nisbet and Co.)

fore, that we have, in these instances, specimens of the new version, as well as very plain indication of changes other than textual. Indeed, Dr. Dwight makes an obvious slip in his essay when he says—in objecting to the old translation—in one place: "*But the* APPROVED TEXT reads," &c., from which we know what has been "approved." The following which we take from this essay, as "examples of minor alterations which are favoured by prominent textual critics"—that is to say, of course, by the Revisionists—may interest the reader:—

In Matt. vi. 12, instead of "Forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors," the reading should be, "as we also have forgiven our debtors"; the thought being that the petitioner should not ask forgiveness for himself until he has already forgiven others. Matt. x. 23, "When they persecute you in this city, flee ye into another," should read "flee ye into the next," thus conveying not merely the idea of going to some other place, but to the next town, and so on until they had proclaimed the Gospel everywhere. Mark i. 27, "What thing is this? what new doctrine is this? for with authority commandeth He even the unclean spirits," &c., should read, "What is this? a new teaching! with authority He commandeth even the unclean spirits," &c., thus expressing the astonishment of the beholders at the miracle, which they had seen, in a far more striking and more natural way. Mark ix. 22, 23, where the father, asking for the healing of his son, says, "If Thou canst do anything, have compassion us and help us," the Authorised Version makes Jesus reply, "If thou canst believe, all things are possible to him that believeth." But the Approved Text reads, "If thou canst! All things are possible to him that believeth." The force of this form, which expresses surprise that the question of ability should arise, when to the believer everything is possible, cannot fail to be felt in comparison with that given in the old version. In Luke xv. 17 and 22, the naturalness and emphasis of the words are conspicuous in the additions of the modern text; where the prodigal, in contrasting his condition with that of his father's servants, says, "and I perish here with hunger (Authorised Version, "I perish"), and the father calls to his attendants to "bring forth quickly" the best robe (Authorised Version, "bring forth"). Luke xxiii. 15, where the Authorised Version makes Pilate, after saying that he discovers no fault in Jesus, add "No, nor yet Herod, for I sent you to him" (the last clause being a mere parenthetical statement, not in the line of the main thought), the change for the better, given by the new text, will be appreciated as it should be, "No, nor yet Herod, for he sent him back to us"—a proof that he also found nothing to condemn. In John x. 4 and 14, the slight alterations are improvements: "When he hath put forth all his own," for "his own"; and, "I know My sheep and My sheep know Me," for "I know My sheep and am known of Mine," in which latter verse the parallelism with what follows is more clearly brought out, "Even as the Father knoweth Me and I know the Father." In Acts xviii. 5, it is more in accordance with the thought of the passage to read, Paul "was engrossed" or "wholly occupied with the word," than, as in the Authorsed Version, he "was pressed in the spirit." Again, in Acts xxiii. 9, does not the verse gain a new force, if the Scribes on the Pharisees' side are represented as saying, "We find no evil in this man: and what if a spirit had spoken to Him, or an angel," instead of, as in the Authorised Version, "But if a spirit or an angel hath spoken to Him, let us not fight against God." In 1 Cor. vi. 20 the exhortation is more completely connected with the subject under discussion, and therefore is more impressive, if the words of the Authorised Version, "and in your spirit which are God's," are omitted. The apostle has been speaking *exclusively* of the body, and the best text makes him limit his exhortation to his converts accordingly, and call upon them to glorify God in their bodies. The somewhat obscure passage, 2 Cor. i. 20, is made clearer if we read, as we are authorised to do by the evidence in the case, "For how many soever are the promises of God, in Him (Christ) is the yea (*i.e.*, the confirmation of them); wherefore also through Him is the Amen (*i.e.*, the assent of the Church), unto the glory of God through us." Gal. v. 1 is more felicitously expressed by the modern text; "For freedom did Christ free us: stand fast therefore," than in the Authorised Version, "Stand fast, therefore, in the liberty with which Christ hath made us free." In Heb. xii. 7, though some writers have held that the reading of the Authorised Version alone is intelligible, the careful reader will approve of the text as supported by the best authorities, "It is for chastisement that ye endure; God dealeth with you as with sons," *i.e.*, when you are called upon to endure sufferings patiently, it is as a parental discipline, and this discipline is the end which God has in view. And even in Rev. xxii. 14, where the strongest evidence is for the reading, "Blessed are they that wash their robes," as against the Authorised Version, "that do His commandments," it may fairly be questioned whether it does not present us with a finer and more natural thought, as it shows the author, at the close of his words respecting righteousness, turning back to the source of all true holy life, the blood of Jesus Christ.

Dr. Crosby gives us scores of changes in "Archaisms"—all, no doubt, accepted, but we will not quote them. We draw two or three conclusions: first that money values are likely to be expressed in the marginal notes in both English and American currency; that the Bible will be divided into paragraphs, and that the poetical passages will be printed as poetry is usually printed; that the celebrated passage as to the "Three Witnesses" will be omitted, also the doxology to the Lord's Prayer (Matthew, vi. 13), the incident regarding the Pool of Bethesda, the story of the woman taken in adultery, and the concluding passages in Mark's Gospel (xvi. 9—20.) These are our inferences; we have given our reasons for accepting them as equivalent in value to authentic statements. If this should prove to be so, it may seem, to some of our readers, that the authors of these essays have stolen a march upon the English Revisionists. But are Americans capable of stealing a march upon any one?

"THE BLACK FOREST."*

The picturesque and romantic region of the Schwarzwald has not till now had full justice done to it in England. Scattered and occasional glimpses we have had; a section in the better-known guide-books for South Germany has been bestowed on it; but it has long waited for its chronicler, and it has found a very efficient one in Miss Séguin. She has acted on her own maxim, and has not merely run through it, but has lived in it, and, through complete leisure and thoroughly sympathetic mood, has imbibed its very spirit. She has sought out its most hidden corners, wherein its more quaint and nestling beauties assuredly lie; and has given us the greatest reason to agree with her when she expresses the hope that the railway system now established and being extended may not quite destroy the repose and quaint old-worldness of these delightful out-of-the-way spots, where still the hotelkeeper takes a genuine friendly interest in you, does not overreach you (or overreaches you only a very little), and takes his meals at the head of the table, as in days of old in England.

The Black Forest lies partly in Baden and partly in Würtemberg; it has a population of 300,000, scattered through an extensive region, only here and there wooded so deeply as in strictness to justify the name of *forest;* but everywhere presenting the most lovely scenery of mountain, rock, river, or extensive prospect. Though its chief interest as to population lies in its peasantry proper, with their quaint old-fashioned customs and costumes, their rich wealth of legendary lore, and their simple characters, it has also some savour of industrial interests. Most people have heard something of its famous clockworkers and of the wooden clocks of that region, some of the finer specimens of which are not only curiosities but valuable. Men, women, and children, to the number of 14,000, are engaged in this work in the southern or Alemanni district, extending over ninety-two parishes, and of these Miss Séguin gives a very delightful sketch. Altogether the number of clocks manufactured yearly in this district is calculated at two millions, valued roughly at one million sterling.

Still more important is the timber industry. The pines, which still cover very extensive reaches of the forest, are cut down very close to the root, drawn to the nearest stream, lashed together in rafts of four or six or eight or a dozen, according to the width and character of the water; and of these rafts some four or six are attached to each other, lashed together through holes at the end by willow-roots, and this somewhat gigantically serpentine convoy is then piloted down the stream by men who through long practice have gained no little skill in this rather perilous work. As these rafts pass from narrow to wider waters they are tied again and again to each other, till at length, when the broad and stately Rhine is reached, they are built up into those floating villages which may often be seen on that river, some of them 700 feet long. The rafts are navigated to Holland, where they produce from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* each; 170,000*l.* of Black Forest timber being, it is said, yearly purchased by Holland alone. Then there is the manufacture of musical-boxes, straw hats, cotton-spinning, pottery, glass-blowing, pewter work; and last, not least, the distillation of Kirschwasser, which occupies one entire neighbourhood.

This will suffice to suggest the variety of human interests which are associated with the Black Forest—interests which Miss Séguin has treated with the most intimate knowledge and the finest appreciation. Her book, therefore, is not a mere handbook—though sufficient indications as to creature comforts are given—neither is it a mere catalogue of fine descriptions; but a well-planned and well-written record of a district which is more than most rich in poetry, legend, scenery, and the humour and pathos of human life. Miss Séguin says:—

It is a district rich, not only in natural beauties, but in that romantic legendary lore for which Germany is celebrated. It is a district as yet scarcely discovered by English and American tourists; a secluded district, whose people have hitherto concerned themselves little with the doings of the outer world, and among whom there still lingers that simplicity of manner which, by reason of its rareness, is nowadays so charming to us.

Miss Séguin thus generally characterises the Schwarzwald scenery:—

The chief beauty and charm of the Schwarzwald district are not to be found in its mountains, although some of them, snow-covered through nine months of the year, are certainly worthy of the name, the Feldberg (5,000 feet) holding rank as the third greatest among the mountains of Germany. But, naturally, as compared with their neighbours of Switzerland, in face of the mysterious eternal snow and glacier world of the Alps, they do but raise their necks very modestly above the earth. It is rather in her valleys that the grand charm of the Schwarzwald must be sought. And here she may be said to have no rival, either as regards diversity or richness of vegetation.

In their romantic seclusion, in their wild and lonely grandeur, in their pastoral richness, the trout-stream-watered valleys of the Black Forest present as beautiful and varied gems of nature as the world, or, at least, as Europe, can offer. They are among the scenes that rest in the memory as "joys"—joys of a peaceful and happy kind. One would like to think of them lying awake in the quiet night on a bed, perhaps in sickness. There is associated with their remembrance no shuddering recollection of hairbreadth escapes, no nightmare toils, such as may cling uneasily about certain Alpine adventures. They bring with them rather a vision of still contentment, a glimpse into a good land—"a land of brooks, of waters, of fountains, and depths that spring out of valleys," an echo of murmuring streams, a lingering fragrance of pines.

That the forest has its sterner moods: that the winds roar hoarsely among the pines, overturning one here, and stripping another there; that the winter snow falls heavily, and lies long, many feet thick, upon the mountains, burying the valleys for months at a time; that the babbling streams, swollen by winter storms and melting mountain-ice, suddenly run into furious torrents, carrying destruction in their dark, foaming waters—all this we know; we hear the account of it from the lips of the peasant farmers. It is the reverse of the picture—but for us the picture has no reverse. Our Schwarzwald has only a summer existence, green and smiling. We see it only in its summer or autumn glory, although we might well wish to see it, and indeed—would we enjoy it at its best and brightest—we *must* see it, in its spring attire, crowned with its coronal of flowers, while the cuckoo, the living echo of the forest, is still lingering in its innermost recesses, and the lark and the nightingale make the air jubilant with their song.

This sweet little picture in the Lierbachthal may furnish a pendant to what has gone before:—

Meantime we make our way through the fragrant, silent valley, where scarce a trace of human life is to be seen, or a sound heard, other than the rippling of the Lierbach over its boulders at our feet. Now and then we see, to be sure, a wooden cottage high up on a mountain, but that is perched so high, and is so evidently inaccessible, that we feel sure it is placed there only for effect—besides, it is shut up, no smoke is coming from it. By-and-by we perceive the reason of this, for in a little clearing of the forest we find the whole family—actually the toy cottage has inhabitants!—assembled on the little scrap of grass-land which is to afford the winter provender for the cow, and bright patches of blue and red are perceived flitting about with huge wooden pitchforks, making hay on an upland pasture, at an angle of who can say what—on an incline which at any rate would seem to need the peculiar tenacity of fly feet.

It should be noted that the peasants are small proprietors—innocently proud of that independence which only springs from the sense of proprietorship; and this circumstance adds its own zest to the story of their labours, their patience, their slow accumulations which in no way change the current of their lives. Miss Séguin gives this picture of the peasant labours:—

In all labours of the field the women and young girls share: haymaking, reaping where there is any corn, weeding, and even digging; labours for which their square frames and extraordinary width of hip seem to render them capable. Occasionally they may be seen dragging trucks, or even breaking stones upon the road, sights revolting in themselves to the English mind. But as a rule, in spite of these severe labours permitted to women, the Black Forest seems to a great extent undeserving of the very severe reproach which certain writers have brought against the North German peasant for the treatment of his women kind. The women work hard enough to be sure, poor things, but one does not see the women yoked with the ass or dog, or drawing the piled wagon on which the husband sits serene atop, such as Mr. Hawthorne and others describe as not uncommon in Saxony.

In fact, in all cases the man seems to take his full share of the work; and the sight of the gaily-attired working family—father, mother, and children—all busy, and apparently happily busy on the plot of ground which is their own—invariably accompanied by the baby and the cat—the only non-working members of the family—who lie on the grass, side by side, and watch the industry of the rest of the party, adds not a little to the charm of the picture, which is framed in with the foreground of a rushing silvery trout-stream, and backed by masses of green hills rising forest-clothed into the clear blue sky.

On the whole, we may in candour add, that Miss Séguin's thoroughness, her love of adventure, her careful mastery of all the details and yet her picturesque way of grouping them, her almost manly independence not marred by any arrogant self-assertion as by feminine expansiveness or small talk, fully excused the general error of the critics as to the sex of the writer when her "Walks in Algiers" appeared; and assuredly there is here no falling off in any of those qualities, with perhaps the trace of a greater care and repose of style throughout.

We are not sure that the illustrations are not a little too German in execution, and from the circumstance that they are drawn on too large a scale for the size of book seem sometimes forced in; but this is the only adverse criticism we are inclined to make.

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* *The Black Forest: Its People and Legends.* By L. G. SÉGUIN, Author of "Walks in Algiers," &c. (Strahan and Co., Limited.)

THE BILL TO GIVE CONVOCATION LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

(From the *Times*.)

We printed yesterday a draft bill for the revision of the Rubrics, which has lately been approved by the Convocations of Canterbury and York, and laid before the Queen through the Home Secretary. The bill recites in a preamble that "it is expedient that, while the faith and doctrine of the Established Church of England remain unaltered, increased facilities should be given for the regulation from time to time of the rites and ceremonies of the said Church, as the changes of circumstances may seem to require." Accordingly, the bill proposes that schemes for such alterations as may seem to be necessary, and also, be it observed, for such additional services and prayers as may seem to be required, should first be agreed upon by both Convocations and then laid on the table of both Houses of Parliament. If after forty days no address in disapproval of such schemes has been presented by either House to the Queen, they are to become law by means of an Order in Council, and to be promulgated in the ordinary way. This is all. The whole scheme looks quite engagingly simple and innocent. The clergy are worried by questions of ritual and rubric, in many of which the vast mass of the laity takes but a very languid and perfunctory interest. Why should not the clergy deal for themselves, in the first instance at least, with the matters which cause them trouble? Parliament is overwhelmed with business. Why should not Convocation relieve it of a portion of its burden, and prepare legislation for it in a manner which will give it the least possible trouble? Here, it may be said, is a simple plan for composing the difficulties of the Church and for establishing uniformity of ceremony and ritual. If it becomes law, the Church will be all the happier, while the State will be little the wiser and none the worse. Those who care for such matters will follow the debates in Convocation, and will have their say in the controversy in our columns and elsewhere, and when a settlement has at last been reached, Parliament will only be asked to give its sanction in silence. Convocation will recover its lapsed authority, and everything will be ordered for the best in a restored ecclesiastical polity.

This is the sanguine view of the matter, and we have no doubt it is confidently held by many worthy and excellent men. We can only say, once for all, of the whole scheme, that it will not do at all. It is antiquated in purpose, inept in conception, and would be mischievous in execution. The desire of all sensible men is not to stimulate, but to allay, controversy on points in regard to which it is far better that men should agree to differ than vainly attempt to agree. It is true that the draft bill endeavours in its preamble to draw a specious distinction between "faith and doctrine" on the one hand and "rites and ceremonies" on the other. If that distinction could be sustained, we should at once have to admit that the whole Church of England had been simply beating the air in its controversies of the last forty years. For our own part, we could make the admission without any serious misgiving; but it would be fatal to the pretensions of more than one of the parties now contending in the Church. Is the omission or addition of a rubric in regard to the Athanasian Creed to be regarded as a matter of faith or a matter of ceremony? If the former, the bill would only deal with questions which had far better be let alone, for no one cares, or ought to care, about them very much; if the latter, Parliament might easily be dragged at the heels of Convocation into the thickest mists of metaphysical theology. It is true that the principle of giving Parliamentary sanction, without preliminary debate, to measures prepared by independent or *quasi*-independent bodies is sanctioned by precedent and by a certain plausible analogy. But in the case of Convocation the precedent is inapplicable and the analogy is nothing more than plausible. Where measures are sanctioned by this method, the body from which they issue derives its authority directly from Parliament itself, and its procedure is strictly enjoined by special legislation. If Convocation is to be vested with this authority, it becomes at once an executive commission on rites and ceremonies, and it scarcely needs any argument to show that it is singularly ill fitted to discharge the functions of such a body. As a mere commission it is incurably cumbrous and unwieldy, while as a legislative and representative body, or rather an assemblage of clashing and independent bodies, it is still more incurably deficient in the qualifications necessary for the task it claims to undertake. Moreover, the proposed procedure would be either insidious in its operation or mischievous in its effects—insidious if Parliament were persuaded to sanction the measures proposed to it without debate, mischievous if it were compelled to add to its already overwhelming burdens the duty of dealing with all the vociferous antagonisms, all the trivial subtleties, of theological and ecclesiastical controversy. The simple truth is that by far the greater number of the questions which Convocation is now anxious to recover the power of dealing with had far better be let alone altogether. Many of them are trivial, some of them are positively childish. A little common-sense, a little charity and forbearance, a broad sense of the proportion of things, and a strong determination not to take the shadow for the substance, are all the qualities that are necessary for dealing with them. We are loth to speak with disrespect of a body of reverend divines, but we are compelled to ask whether the subjects commonly debated in Convocation are such as the vast mass of the laity cares at all seriously about, and even whether the spirit in which such subjects are debated is one from whose influence we could look for rational and well-considered legislation. Convocation seems to live in an exotic atmosphere of its own, inimical alike to common-sense, to charity, and to a rational perception of the way in which the world is going. Does any reasonable man wish to see this spirit of ecclesiastical fussiness, of trivial and unreal debate on questions which admit of no practical issue, even if they were worthy of serious discussion, encouraged and developed? Above all, does anyone wish to see Parliament itself invaded by controversies which are only tolerated in Convocation because they do no harm to anyone, while they seem to give a rare and intense satisfaction to a few estimable ecclesiastics!

For these reasons we cannot but think that the proposed measure is, as we have said, mischievous and inept. It is also antiquated, because it attaches an exaggerated importance to the lower and more trivial forms of theological controversy. Men of the world, and especially statesmen whose business it is to discern and know the way in which the world is going, can hardly look with patience on this incessant rattling of the dry-bones of mere tradition and ceremony. They are content to accept tradition as it stands, to treat it with the respect which springs from customary reverence and historic feeling; but at any attempt to make it the subject of inquiry and debate, to change it in deference to this disputed doctrine or to defiantly flaunt it as the symbol of that newfangled opinion, can only inspire them with grave sorrow and regret at the strange and distorted perspective of the theological mind. The whole educated world is now more or less engaged in deep and solemn debate on the gravest problems of existence. Is this a time for divines to occupy men's minds with interminable discussions on such unreal subjects as a misplaced comma in the Catechism, the proper colour of a vestment, or an explanatory rubric, which means one thing to one man, another to another, and nothing at all to a third? The time has come when men must acknowledge that controversy of this sort is a thing of the past. If the clergy, and a few clerically-minded but not very strong-headed laymen, have hitherto been allowed to indulge in it without hindrance, that is only because sensible men have not cared to interfere in a debate which could have no practical issue. But the case is quite different when the whole country is asked to take part in controversies which the vast majority of educated men regard as idle and mischievous. Whatever Convocation may say to the contrary, we are convinced that the great mass of the people are perfectly content with the Prayer-book as it is. Some may prefer one part of it, some another, and everyone seeks in it what suits him, careless of what his parson or his neighbour may tell him he ought to find there. If men study its history, they know that it buries many a forgotten controversy in its comprehensive pages, and they have no wish to revive the past and to fight over again the battles that their forefathers were fain to leave drawn. A man need be none the worse Christian, and is very probably all the better citizen, because he has no wish to quarrel with his neighbour over the various theories of sacramental grace. If when he hears such subjects discussed in Convocation he is as indifferent as he would be at a debate of astrologers on the subject of planetary influence, he is only like nine-tenths of his countrymen. He knows that the Prayer-book is a compromise, and he is glad to accept it as such without further debate. This is the attitude of reasonable Englishmen towards the questions which engage the attention of Convocation. They have no wish to see mere ecclesiastical restlessness raised into high places and intrusted with serious legislation. By all means let those who have a taste for Church Congresses, diocesan conferences, and other assemblies where ecclesiastics delight to find no end in wandering mazes lost, gratify it to the top of their bent. They will always find congenial spirits enough who will persuade them that they are doing something very important indeed. But if Parliament and the country are asked to follow their example, it is necessary to say plainly that Parliament and the country have something better to do.

On the same subject "A London Layman" expresses in the same paper his belief that Parliament will not consent to part with any of its authority over the Church for the following reasons:—

Firstly, as long as the Church of England is the State Church it must of necessity be subject to such restrictions and regulations as the State, by means of the national Legislature, may from time to time see fit to impose. The taking of Cæsar's penny surely implies a corresponding obligation to Cæsar. To ask us to believe that this is not so would be to ask us to believe that which is opposed alike to human reason and common-sense. Parliament may not be the fittest assembly to deal with ecclesiastical matters; I think it is not, and no doubt Convocation would be a far more suitable tribunal to settle such matters as the shape or colour of a particular vestment, or the legality of a particular posture, and it would find in the solution of the problem, "How to deal with refractory clergymen," a task worthy of its peculiar genius. But, when all is said and done, does anyone seriously believe that so long as the State Church is the State Church Parliament will consent either to relegate or relinquish powers which it has all along so carefully preserved and so jealously guarded?

Secondly. The only *raison d'etre* that I can conceive of for a demand of this kind would be that Convocation was in some sort or another a representative assembly. But is it? Do the members of Convocation represent anybody but themselves? It is true that the clergy of each diocese have the power of electing two members to Convocation (proctors is, I believe, the correct term). But in what sense are they representative? And even the very limited sense in which this could be affirmed must be still further limited when we take into consideration the fact that these elected members are a minority of the Lower House, as, in addition to one member nominated by the chapter of each cathedral, who cannot properly be considered representative, the dean and archdeacons of each cathedral, who derive their appointments direct from the Crown, are *ex officio* members, and exercise, as is perhaps natural, by virtue of their high position and often considerable attainments, a greater influence than their merely numerical superiority would otherwise justify, although even that is not inconsiderable, as out of out of a House consisting of, I believe, about 149 or 150 members, only forty-six are absolutely elective, or less than a third of the whole.

But, thirdly and briefly, apart from its non-representative character, would anyone, lay or clerical, confide the interests of the Church to Convocation, a body which has repeatedly adopted the cry of "*Non Possumus*," whether it be a question of revising or making optional the use of the Athanasian Creed, or of permitting the burial of a dead Dissenter in the parish graveyard with his own form of religious service? Is the lay element in the Church of England to be bound by deliberations in which it takes no part, and by decisions in which it has no voice? Would the Church at large be willing to be judged by the standard of charity set by Convocation? Is it to be judged by the measure it metes? Has it improved its opportunities so wisely that others should be given it? These questions are put in no unkindly spirit; they are seriously asked, they must be seriously answered; and it will be for the country to judge either between Parliament and Convocation, or between Establishment and Disestablishment.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INTERMENTS) ACT, 1879.

The following circular has been addressed by the Local Government Board to the sanitary authorities:—

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
August 19, 1879.

Sir,—I am directed by the President of the Local Government Board to request that you will bring under the notice of the sanitary authority the provisions of the Public Health (Interments) Act, 1879 (42 and 43 Vict., cap. 31), which received the royal assent and came into operation on the 21st July last.

The object of the Act is to enable sanitary authorities, rural as well as urban, to provide cemeteries for their districts, and for this purpose all the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875, with respect to a mortuary are extended to a cemetery.

As the sanitary authority are aware, Section 141 of the Public Health Act enables a sanitary authority to provide and fit up a proper place as a mortuary for the reception of dead bodies before interment, and to make bye-laws with respect to the management and charges for the use of the same, and it is moreover compulsory on a sanitary authority to provide a mortuary if they should be required by the Local Government Board to do so.

The effect, therefore, of the Act which has just been passed is, in like manner, to empower a sanitary authority to provide a cemetery, and to render it compulsory on them to do so if the Local Government Board should require one to be provided.

The Legislature has not specified the cases in which it is incumbent upon the sanitary authority to give effect to the provisions of the new statute; but, seeing that it is incorporated with the Public Health Act, there can be no doubt that wherever, in the interests of the public health, it is necessary that a cemetery should be provided in any locality, the Legislature contemplated that the local authority would exercise the important powers now conferred upon them.

The following may be referred to as circumstances under which it will be incumbent upon the sanitary authority to take action:—

1. Where in any burial ground which remains in use there is not proper space for burial and no other suitable burial ground has been provided.

2. Where the continuance in use of any burial ground (notwithstanding there may be such space) is, by reason of its situation in relation to the water supply of the locality, or by reason of any circumstance whatsoever, injurious to the public health.

3. Where, for the protection of the public health, it is expedient to discontinue burials in a particular town, village or place, or within certain limits.

There are other circumstances which might render it necessary or expedient that a cemetery should be provided, such as inconvenience of access from the populous parts of the district to the existing burial ground, or the nature of the site, or the character of the subsoil; and instances may exist where, in deference to the wishes of the inhabitants, it may be expedient to provide, in accordance with the policy of the Burials Acts, a cemetery in which persons of different creeds may be buried with their own religious rites. On all or any of the foregoing grounds the authority of the Local Government Board may be invoked, and if the application should prove well founded, a compulsory order would necessarily follow.

The question, however, whether a cemetery should be provided for a particular locality will be one for the determination of the sanitary authority in the first instance; and it is only in the event of their default to establish a proper cemetery where one is required, or in consequence of a loan being needed to carry out the undertaking, or, if they should determine to construct a cemetery outside their district, of objection being taken to such a proceeding, that the Local Government Board have any authority to interfere.

The President has reason to believe that in numerous localities considerations of public health require that a cemetery should be provided, and with a view of enabling the authority to determine whether on sani-

tary grounds it is necessary, or desirable, that a cemetery should be provided for all or any part of their district, the medical officers of health should be instructed to report upon the state of the several burial grounds within the area subject to their jurisdiction.

The statute enables a sanitary authority to acquire, construct, and maintain a cemetery, either within or without their district. In the latter case, however, at least three months before the cemetery is commenced, public notice must be given, and, in the event of any objection, the work cannot proceed without the sanction of the Local Government Board after local inquiry.

It will be seen, therefore, that a sanitary authority are empowered, not only to establish a cemetery, but also to purchase an existing one; and it will be competent for the sanitary authority, in the event of their failure to acquire a suitable site by agreement, to apply for a provisional order enabling them to take lands for the purpose compulsorily.

Moreover, with the sanction of the central authority, they will be enabled to borrow money to pay for the purchase of the requisite land, for draining and enclosing the site, and for rendering it otherwise suitable for the object intended.

At the same time I am to point out that, if the sanitary authority should deem it expedient to provide a cemetery without resorting to a loan for the purpose, it is competent for them to do so and to charge the cost upon the local rates.

In the case of an urban sanitary authority the rate liable for this cost will be the general district rate, or other rate applicable to the general purposes of the Public Health Act within the district. In the case of a rural sanitary authority the amount would come under the head of general expenses, and be defrayed out of the rate applicable to the payment of such expenses.

If, however, the cemetery were provided for a separate contributory place, by which is meant a parish or special drainage district, or so much of a parish as is not within an urban sanitary district or a special drainage district, it would be competent for the Local Government Board to order the amount to be special expenses, in which event the charge would be borne by the particular contributory place, but with this distinction in the incidence of the rate, that, whereas in the case of general expenses the amount is either paid out of the poor rate or levied by a rate of an equal sum in the pound, in the case of special expenses the amount is raised by a separate rate to which lands are assessable at only one-fourth. It may be useful to add here that the rates referred to would in like manner be applicable to the maintenance of the cemetery after it is established, and also that a rural sanitary authority may depute to a parochial committee the exercise of their powers in connection with the management of any cemetery which may be required for any contributory place.

In addition to the powers conferred upon sanitary authorities of purchasing land for a cemetery the recent Act authorises them to accept a donation of land for the purpose, and also a donation of money or other property for enabling them to acquire, construct, or maintain a cemetery.

With regard to the regulation of the cemetery after it has been established, I am to state that the application to a cemetery of section 141 of the Public Health Act, 1875, will enable the sanitary authority to make bye-laws with respect to the management and charges for the use of any cemetery established by them, and in this manner to provide for the orderly conduct of all persons within its limits, for the regulation of graves, and for the payment of reasonable fees for interments therein.

It should be borne in mind, however, that such bye-laws must be made in conformity with the Public Health Act, and be confirmed by the central authority; and the President contemplates that the department should hereafter frame a series of model bye-laws to be recommended for adoption.

In order to make further provision for the due maintenance and management of a cemetery the recent statute incorporates the Cemeteries Clauses Act, 1847 (10 and 11 Vic., cap. 65).

That Act forms one of a series of statutes passed in 1847, the object being in each case to comprise in one general Act the provisions usually contained in Acts of Parliament relating to matters of local improvement or administration. Several of these Acts, as well as other consolidation Acts, were incorporated, either wholly or partly, with the Public Health Act, 1875, and the particular Act referred to has previously been incorporated with some general and several local improvement Acts. Its provisions will now form part of the Public Health Act, 1875, and will apply, subject to the necessary qualifications, to all cemeteries acquired, constructed, or maintained by a sanitary authority under the new Act.

The President, therefore, thinks it right to direct the attention of the sanitary authority to the following obligations and powers imposed upon and exercisable by them under the incorporated enactments.

WITH RESPECT TO THE MAKING OF THE CEMETERY.

The cemetery is not to be constructed nearer to any dwelling-house than 200 yards, except with the consent of the owner and occupier.

The sanitary authority may build such chapels in the cemetery for the performance of burial services as they may think fit, and lay out and embellish the grounds of the cemetery.

The cemetery must be enclosed by substantial walls or iron railings of the height of eight feet at least. The sanitary authority must keep the cemetery and the buildings and fences thereof in complete repair and in good order and condition.

WITH RESPECT TO BURIALS.

The sanitary authority may set apart a portion of the cemetery for burials according to the rites of the Established Church, and the bishop of the diocese may, on the application of the sanitary authority, consecrate the portion so set apart.

A chapel, to be approved by the bishop, must be built on the consecrated part for the performance of the burial service of the Established Church.

A salaried chaplain is to be appointed to officiate in the consecrated part of the cemetery, the appointment and salary to be subject to the approval of the bishop.

The sanitary authority may set apart the whole or a portion of the unconsecrated part of the cemetery as a place of burial for persons not being members of the Established Church, and may allow in any chapel built in such unconsecrated part a burial service to be performed according to the rites of any church or congregation other than the Established Church.

WITH RESPECT TO EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS OF BURIAL AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

The sanitary authority may set apart portions of the cemetery for the purpose of granting exclusive rights of burial therein, and may sell the exclusive right of burial in such portions and the right of placing any monument or gravestone in the cemetery, or any tablet or monumental inscription on the walls of any chapel or other building in the cemetery.

It should be observed that the Act under consideration does not extend to the metropolis, and it is scarcely necessary to point out that in other parts of the country where suitable cemeteries are in existence there can rarely be need for resorting to its provisions.

The President trusts, however, that in other localities the sanitary authorities will not hesitate to avail themselves of the important powers conferred by the Act, having regard to their serious obligations in the interest of the public health and to the responsibilities imposed upon them by the Legislature.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN LAMBERT, Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Sanitary Authority.

THE DISESTABLISHMENT MOVEMENT.

OPEN-AIR MEETINGS BY MR. FISHER LAST WEEK.

Mr. Fisher held several open-air meetings in the North last week, the reports of which we take from the local journals. The first was held at JARROW, of which the *Newcastle Daily Chronicle* says that on Monday evening, August 18, a largely-attended open-air meeting was held in Ellison-street. The proceedings were commenced by the Rev. W. Hanson, of South Shields, who addressed the meeting at some length, and introduced the principal speaker, Mr. John Fisher, of London, who (representing the Liberation Society) delivered a speech of more than an hour on "The relations of Parliament to the State-managed Church of England." At the close of the address, several questions were put by Church defenders, among whom was Mr. Byron Reed, of the Church Defence Association. To these questions Mr. Fisher replied, and he was greeted with the applause and approval of the meeting, which lasted till after dark, about 600 persons being present.

CROOK.—On Tuesday Mr. Fisher lectured at Crook, the *Northern Echo* giving a brief report. Mr. Isaac Wilson took the chair. Mr. Fisher spoke for an hour and a half on "Disestablishment and Disendowment." At the close Mr. James Willan proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Fisher, and paid a warm compliment to that gentleman for his speech. The Rev. Thomas Fletcher (Baptist) seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks was then accorded to the chairman, and the audience, numbering many hundreds, quietly dispersed.

CONSETT.—The *Consett Guardian* reports:—"A meeting, under the auspices of the Liberation Society, was held in Trafalgar-street, Consett, on Wednesday evening. Mr. Joseph Eltringham occupied the chair. Mr. Reed, agent of the Church Association, was among those present. Mr. Fisher, agent of the Liberation Society, in the course of an eloquent address on disestablishment and disendowment, said he thought disestablishment would be better for the Church, and while acknowledging the usefulness of the Church of England as an educational institution, its adherents would appreciate it more if it stood by itself." We need not give a detailed report of the lecture, but a discussion followed with Mr. Reed, who has once more "turned up" in connection with the Church Defence Institution. The following is the discussion as reported:—

Mr. Reed said he represented a society which was totally opposed to Mr. Fisher's views, and which, he said, intended to prevent the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England. Mr. Fisher, in the course of his remarks, alluding to his presence there that evening, said that he (Mr. Reed) had rendered good service to the Liberation Society by attending their meetings, and that he had even been thanked for the good that he had done to the Liberation Society's cause. To say the least, this was an ungenerous statement. It was calculated to do one of two things—either to damage his advocacy of the Church cause in the eyes of his friends, or else to hold him up before an audience as a fellow who didn't know anything about the question. Now, one reason why he (Mr. Reed) was not able to make his cause appear so glowing at these meetings was simply because Mr. Fisher took good care to have the first word, and after he had spoken for an hour or an hour and a-half, Mr. Reed was allowed perhaps ten or twenty minutes on the other side.

Mr. Carss: We pay the shot.

Mr. Reed said again and again he had challenged Mr. Fisher to go to his (Mr. Reed's) meetings, and offered to let him have half-an-hour for every half-an-hour he (Mr. Reed) had. He proposed giving an address in the schoolroom in reply to Mr. Fisher's address, and would the latter gentleman attend and debate it?

Mr. Fisher: No.

Mr. Reed: Why?

Mr. Fisher: For the simple reason that when I go shooting I don't kill sparrows. (Roars of laughter.)

Mr. Reed said that might be a very clever answer, but he was afraid it would not go down with the working men of Consett. It was a miserable excuse. Mr. Fisher knew perfectly well that he (Mr. Reed) was an accredited agent of the society which he represented, and that he had debated the question with some of the best men in the ranks of the Liberation Society.

Mr. Fisher: We are both here now, and let us argue it out.

Mr. Reed said he wished to correct an error that Mr. Fisher had tried to lead the meeting into. He (Mr. Fisher) had told them that the extension of the franchise was a matter that needed taking up, and he as good as said that it would not be taken up so long as they had the Conservative Government in power. Now, he thought they were intelligent enough to know that working men owed their vote and the franchise to the action of Benjamin Disraeli. ("Nothing of the kind.") His friend had also made a great point of what was known as the sale of livings, and had by implication argued that the way to put a stop to the system was to disestablish the Church. Now, what would his friend think if, on going to a dentist's to have the toothache cured, he were told that the only way to get rid of his decayed tooth was by having his head taken off? (Laughter.) If the sale of livings was an injury to the Church (and he agreed with Mr. Fisher that in many respects the system was bad), it ought to be abolished, but this might be done without disestablishing or disendowing the Church. Let them remedy the defect, but not do away with the whole system because of a single defect. What did his friend mean by the term "promotion by merit"?

Mr. Fisher: The best men ought to come to the front.

Mr. Reed said it was not easy to define which were the best men. He maintained that the Church system provided for the best men coming to the front. It was a well-known fact that their bishops were not men who had rank and title on their side. The Archbishop of York was the son of a small tradesman, the Bishop of Peterborough was also of humble extraction, and many others could be named who had come to the front, not by patronage, but by sheer determination to come to the front. These facts, he thought, gave the lie to the statement that the Church of England prevented the best men coming to the front. Amongst the Independents and Baptists, and other sects he could name, the men who came to the front were those who could preach the most flowery sermon to please half-a-dozen people. (Disapprobation.) Mr. Fisher had referred to the poor curates connected with the Church of England, but they all knew that many Dissenting ministers were literally starving on the pittance doled out to them by the members. They also knew that in these Dissenting chapels the deacons, elders, and others set themselves up as little Popes. They dictated to the minister what he should preach and teach, constituted themselves into magistrates, critics, and a court of final appeal, and if the minister's sermon did not please them he got notice to quit, and he was sent about his business. ("That is not correct.") The bishop had hundreds of applications from such, begging to be admitted to the Established Church, and asking to be taken from deacondom. (Disapprobation.) Mr. Fisher had also endeavoured to make them believe that the Conservative Government were responsible for the late wars, but people who read the newspapers knew that these were the outcome of mismanagement on the part of the last Liberal Administration. (Laughter.) [The meeting here adjourned to the Assembly Room, where Mr. Fisher said he would allow Mr. Reed to finish his remarks, as he (Mr. Reed) wished to leave by the 8.50 train.] Referring once more to the disestablishment question, he said, if they disestablished and disendowed the Church what better system were they going to put in its place? Disestablishment and disendowment meant that all the parish churches in their land would be taken away from the clergy, churchwardens, and Church people, and would be handed over to the whole people. The question next arose—Who did these churches belong to? In many instances they were built and endowed by private individuals, and why should not the Church keep them? Suppose a gentleman gave a couple of thousand pounds for a chapel, would the Church people be justified in pulling it down?

Mr. Fisher said this was all moonshine.

Mr. Reed said his friend would tell them that chapels were private property and that churches were national property. What did he mean by national property? There was national as well as public property. The Church of England property was national in the sense that it existed for the benefit of the whole nation. It was national property with a limitation—that was, for religious purposes after the manner of the Church of England. Again, some of them might say that the State had a right to take away the property of the Church and devote it to other purposes. Of course the State could do as it liked. It could go into his house and take away his property. (Hisses.) His friends who hissed failed to see the point. He repeated that the State could take away his property, but he did not say it would be right to do it. Although the State had the power to do a thing, it by no means followed that it would be right to do so. Mr. Reed, in conclusion, said that Church property was inalienably the property of the Church of England, and that to disendow it would be a wrong and a violation of every legal precedent prior to the disendowment of the Irish Church, and, in confirmation of this view of the case, quoted the opinion of the learned Dr. Pye Smith, which was that to disendow the Church would be downright robbery.

Mr. Reed having left the platform, Mr. Fisher addressed the meeting at great length. He said he thought no man in his senses would for a moment think it reasonable to ask him to come all the way from London to answer the kind of talk that Mr. Reed had indulged in. Mr. Reed had reminded them, and it was perfectly correct, that they received the franchise whilst Disraeli was in power. The Conservatives were certainly in power, but they were at that time a minority in the House of Commons. When the franchise was brought forward Mr. Gladstone pointed out certain great alterations which would have to be made in the measure, and seeing that the Liberals had a majority at their backs, Mr. Disraeli felt that he would either have to make the necessary alterations or resign his position. He did not care to resign his position, and therefore made these changes. (Applause.) His friend had drawn an interesting picture of a man with the toothache. Now, he would put this simple question to Mr. Reed, or they might do it for him when that gentleman returned to Consett—admitting it was a bad tooth, why didn't the Church pull it out? (Applause.) The question of Church livings was brought before Parliament by Mr. Leatham, only this last session, but what was the result? After Mr. Leatham resumed his seat, a count-out followed, it being discovered that there were only eighteen members in the House. The fact was that many of the members were pecuniarily interested

in this matter. Mr. Reed had given them several cases to show that promotion by merit did exist in the Church. Now, he (Mr. Fisher) did not deny that, but promotion by merit was exceptional, and ought to be the rule. (Hear, hear.) As a proof of this, he said that the Archbishop of Canterbury had during the first seven years of his primacy promoted eight of his relations to positions bringing in 5,270*l.* per year, the average living of each being 660*l.* per year. During the same period he had promoted eleven curates, the gross amount of whose stipends reached 2,951*l.*, the average of each being 268*l.* He remembered making this statement at a meeting at Salisbury some time ago, and on that occasion a clergyman who was present wrote to the archbishop about it. It was but fair to state that the archbishop authorised his secretary to write a letter in reply, which was that he had not promoted eight relations during these seven years—he had only promoted seven. (Laughter.) He said, moreover, that, being brought into immediate contact with the members of his own family, he was the likeliest man to perceive where there was merit. (Renewed laughter.) Speaking of the disestablishment of the Irish Church, he said he did not hesitate to affirm that the Irish Church was stronger to-day, as the result of its disestablishment, than it had ever been in its history. In America there was no Established Church. The air of America was too free for that kind of thing. (Applause.) In America, the people were better provided for in reference to places of worship than our own country, with its richly endowed Established Church. (Renewed applause.) Then, again, with regard to Church property, he reminded them that a great deal of it came down from Roman Catholic times—given by pious men, who believed it was proper to say masses for the souls of their departed friends. Mr. Reed usually had a good deal to say respecting the purposes of pious founders, &c., but he would ask that gentleman what right the State had to take churches and use them for purposes that were diametrically opposed to the designs and intentions of the founders? (Applause.) With regard to Dr. Smith's opinion respecting disendowment, what, did they think, did Dr. Smith do after writing these words? Why he became a member of the Liberation Society. (Laughter and applause.)

The Rev. R. Herries proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting declares its approval of the principles and objects of the Liberation Society, and is in favour of entire separation of religion from State control."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Carss, and carried by acclamation. A vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

SPENNYMOOR.—On Thursday evening, Aug. 21, though the weather was unfavourable, a large audience was attracted to the open market-place, Tudhoe Grange, Spennymoor, to hear an address on "Disestablishment in relation to the approaching general election." The chair was occupied by the Rev. Charles Friskin, of Mount Pleasant, who introduced Mr. John Fisher as the representative of the Liberation Society. This gentleman spoke for upwards of an hour with great ability and clearness, and was greeted by frequent expressions of approval. The following resolution was moved by the Rev. M. Morris, seconded by Mr. Thomas Smith, and carried unanimously:—"That this meeting thanks Mr. Fisher for his able and interesting address, and declares its conviction that the severance of the Church from the State will be an advantage to the country." Mr. Fisher's reply and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed this very hearty meeting.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—On Friday night, Aug. 22, an open-air meeting, presided over by the Rev. James Boulton, was held at Houghton-le-Spring, to advance the interests of the Liberation Society. There was a large attendance. Mr. Fisher delivered an address in which he expounded the views of the organisation he represented; after which Mr. Byron Reed signified his intention of replying to Mr. Fisher at a future time, an announcement which, we are told, was received by the audience with derisive cheers.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The *Louth Times* says:—The Rev. J. H. Lummis, the Society's Lincolnshire agent, has been turning to good account the fine weather of this week by visiting one or two places much requiring education in the principles of religious equality.

At Great Carlton, on Wednesday evening, a large company assembled, and, although the weather became unfavourable, remained to the close of the lecture, which discussed the breakdown of the Establishment in regard to its claims to provide for all, to guarantee religious uniformity, to do duty as the bulwark of Protestantism, and to provide a centre of sweetness and light. There was slight opposition occasionally, but at the close the audience unanimously asked for the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. As a first meeting it was a great success.

On Thursday evening Hogsthorpe was visited for the first time and a good company assembled. Mr. Lummis lectured until darkness completely set in, and not a dissentient voice was heard to challenge his position that the Establishment was a barren tree, and demanded overthrow.

ECCLESIASTICAL MISCELLANY.

Sunday last was the 307th anniversary of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, in which about 70,000 Huguenots were murdered, and the 217th anniversary of the ejection of the 2,000 ministers of the Church of England by the Act of Uniformity.

OUTRAGES IN CONNEMARA.—The Chief Secretary for Ireland has replied to memorials from the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy, with reference to the recent disgraceful outrages upon the persons and property of Protestants in Connemara, that the Irish Government are determined to avail themselves of all the resources at their command to maintain order, and to secure to all Her Majesty's subjects in Ireland, without distinction of creed, full liberty to pursue their lawful callings; that they cannot but consider the existence of such a state of things as that which now prevails as a scandal and a disgrace to the locality, and that they can hold out no hope whatever of any exemption of the districts in question from taxation for additional police so long as it continues.

THE POPE AND THE REVOLUTION.—The *Unità Cattolica* publishes an interesting letter from a Turin advocate who has been interviewing the Pope. His Holiness expressed intense dislike and mistrust of the "Revolution"—a term so co-extensive in his mouth with national liberty and progress. "The revolution," he said, "is insatiate, just because it is the revolution. Who can be sure of the morrow? What Italian statesmen can shut their eyes to the evils accruing to their country from the attacks made on the Holy See? The Church is the prime school of reference and submission. Unless she lends her sanction to the civil laws, the citizens will obey from fear. The only sure basis of society is principle, because principle is immutable. What was right yesterday is so to-day, and will be for ever." In conclusion, the Pope said, "Restore her own to the Church, re-endow her with sovereignty, liberty, and independence, and she will anew put forth her beneficent influences for the welfare of mankind."

DEAN STANLEY IN A SCOTCH PULPIT.—Dean Stanley, who is staying with Colonel Drummond, at Megginch Castle, preached on Sunday afternoon in Errol parish church, near Perth, to a very large congregation. His text was Matthew xxii. 31, 32. Speaking of the judgments passed by men on their fellow-men, the Dean instanced the massacre of St. Bartholomew in France, and the expulsion of Nonconformists from the Church of England in the reign of Charles II., as illustrations of his meaning. Both judgments produced the most terrible and lasting misfortunes to France and England. These were considered to be the tests of the Judgment Day, but they bore no likeness to the account of the judgment given by Christ. He did not ask what opinions men held, to what race they belonged, or if they were in the communion of this, that, or the other Church. He asked them if they had befriended the friendless, if they had done good to those who were suffering, and had sought out those for whom no one cared. That was the principle of His judgment; that was judgment according to works; that was the apostolical and evangelical doctrine of the Day of Judgment, which from the fifth to the sixteenth centuries was almost unknown to the Universal Church, but, by God's mercy, now restored, and which the true believer of Jesus would gladly hail as a sure mark of Divinity, as a sign that he was the Judge who judged righteously, and who knew what was in man. Dr. Graham, incumbent of Errol, conducted the preliminary service.

A METHODIST MINISTER EJECTED BY ROUGHS.—A correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent* describes a most disgraceful scene which took place at the village of Handley, Clay Cross, on Sunday evening. At that place there is a chapel—the only one in the place—the property of the Methodist New Connexion Society. On Sunday evening the preacher was Mr. Joseph Briggs, of Clay Cross, who duly attended to fulfil his appointment. Amongst the congregation was a tall young man, employed at the Clay Cross Works, who was not sober. When the service had commenced, he began to interrupt, much to the annoyance of those present. He refused to go out or be quiet, and ultimately he had to be forcibly ejected. Outside were assembled a lot of companions who dared him to go into the place again, and ultimately a bet of half a gallon of ale was laid that the man dared not fetch out the preacher from the pulpit. The chapel was again entered, and the fellow walking up to the pulpit cried out several times, "Nah then, tha mun come out." For a few minutes no heed was taken, thinking the man would stop and not carry out his too evident intention, but he put himself in such an attitude that, being a powerful young man, the preacher had no alternative but to comply with his command. The preacher and congregation were obliged to leave the sacred edifice, and the fellow was declared by his companions to have won the half gallon of ale. It is reported that the society, in the event of no apology being made, will institute legal proceedings.

RITUALISM.—On Sunday morning on the congregation entering the church of St. Mary-le-Strand they found that the last of the Ritualistic ornaments had been removed from the altar-table, and that the litany stool had also been taken away. The ornaments consisted of a super-altar, together with a cross upon it, and also candlesticks, which had been placed there about ten years ago without a faculty by the Rev. Dr. Evans, the late rector, who was an advanced Ritualist. The ornaments have been removed in accordance with a faculty for that purpose which was obtained last week by the new rector, the Rev. Lewin Tugwell, and the present churchwardens.—The three-months' inhibition was served upon the rector of St. John's, Miles Platting, Manchester, on Sunday morning at half-past seven o'clock. The Rev. S. F. Green, nevertheless, officiated at the service, and in his sermon he alluded to his persecution, remarking that the lot of reformers in all ages had been lying, slandering, and the bearing of false witness against them. He was astonished at the causes of his persecution, inasmuch as he had always desired to carry out the services of the Church as required by the Book of Common Prayer, and he had never preached the doctrines of the Church of Rome. He had faith in his fellow-citizens and believed that they would one day do him justice. He had earnestly prayed that his persecutors might be brought to him at the altar of the Lord and share with him the most blessed of all privileges.—The *Daily Telegraph* concludes an article on the result of the two applications which were made at the London Consistory Court on Tuesday for power to remove "super-altars" and crosses from the communion-tables at the churches of All Souls', Langham-place, and St. Mary-le-Strand, as follows:—"For clerics who have yielded to the Ritualistic craze there may be little hope; but the laity seem to be growing tired of ecclesiastical histrionics. The gewgaws of 'Aaron's wardrobe and the flamens' vestry,' as Milton disdainfully called the Ritualistic fripperies which Laud had striven to force on the Reformed Church of England, will be banished from the church of the small but wealthy and intelligent parish of St. Mary-le-Strand; nor have they found greater favour among the congregation of All Souls', Langham-place, a church situated in one of the most fashionable districts of the metropolis. Notwithstanding the emphatic tendencies towards the superstitious Greek Church, as well as towards Rome, displayed by eminent pro-Russian politicians, these grave portents show the gradual decadence of ultra-Ritualism."

Religious and Denominational News.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts has recently received, in new subscriptions, donations, and legacies, the sum of 11,053*l.* 4s. 10d.

At a meeting of the congregation of Albany-street Congregational Chapel, Edinburgh, held on Tuesday, Aug. 19, it was resolved, in conjunction with a London committee, who have already subscribed 864*l.*, to raise a testimonial to the Rev. John Pulsford, who has been ruined through the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank.

The *Record* regrets to learn that the committee of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, at its last meeting before the usual summer recess of two months, could make no new grant, and that owing to the long-continued depression in the society's fund its was still deemed necessary to make a reduction in the amount of existing grants as they come up for renewal.

The "Merchant's Lecture" will be resumed at the King's Weigh House Chapel, Fish-street Hill, on Tuesday, Sept. 2, at one o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Kennedy, M.A. The subjects for the first two Tuesdays of the month will be:—Sept. 2, "The bad man who would have sold Israel to the curse for money if he could"; Sept. 9, "The traitor who sold his master and his own soul for thirty pieces of silver, and Englishmen who are like him."

THE SOUTH INDIA MISSIONARY CONFERENCE met on June 11, in Cubbon Hall, Bangalore, Bishop Sargent presiding. The sessions were opened with an address by the bishop. One hundred and fifty delegates were present. The first session considered "Vernacular Evangelistic Work in Town and Country," in which the need of English and American evangelists was advocated strongly. Some of the speakers commended and some described the work of fakirs, supposed to be or claiming to be converted, who continued the mode of life peculiar to them while going about to proclaim the Gospel. The delegates gave their experience in street preaching and touring. Very interesting statements were made in the afternoon in regard to the recent "accessions to the Christian Church." Bishop Sargent described the famine work in Tinnevelly, and the subsequent instruction of the people. He said that 14,000 converts had been gathered in although great care had been used to sift out the "curry-and-rice Christians." The Rev. Mr. Downing, representing the American Baptist Mission among the Teloogoos, said that 9,000 souls had been saved at Ongole within the past year or fifteen months. The difficult subject of "Education as a Mission Agency" was discussed on the second day. The Government schools came in for some sharp criticism. Opinions differed as to whether the pupils of the mission schools should be prepared for and sent to the higher Government schools and colleges. The delegates also disagreed on the propriety of using the Bible as a text-book in the higher schools. The native clergymen present gave strong testimony in favour of the high schools in which they had been taught. The discussion of the system of education, including a very valuable paper on the "Position of Educated Hindoos toward Christianity," by the Rev. P. Rajagopaul, of Madras, "Middle and Lower Class Education," "Female Education," "Zenana Teaching," "Sabbath Schools," was continued well into the morning of the fourth day. Of the educated Hindoos Mr. Rajagopaul said that there was a time when they believed Christianity was a heaven-inspired religion, being the faith of an enlightened nation; but this feeling had been turned to one of perfect indifference and contempt by the circulation of sceptical books. "Medical Missions" came up on the morning of the fourth day, and were advocated with enthusiasm. Dr. Scudder gave a most interesting account of the conversion of a whole village through medical work, accompanied by Christian instruction, and Dr. Chamberlain added fuel to the holy fire by a thrilling account of the conversion of the village of Dindigul by a successful surgical operation, followed

by the distribution of tracts and Scripture portions. The missionaries were greatly refreshed and encouraged by the conference.

Correspondence.

DEATH OF DR. MULLENS.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me a brief space to announce, with a heavy heart, the mournful tidings that have reached us this morning by telegram from Aden, which is as follows:—"Doctor Mullens died near Mpwapwa, 10th July, peritonitis, particulars, mail."

Thus, after being encouraged by some good tidings that came to us on Saturday last from Zanzibar, we are filled with grief as we learn that another noble and devoted man has sacrificed his life in attempting to reach and benefit the tribes of Central Africa.

It was with great reluctance the directors of our society accepted the urgent and disinterested offer of my colleague—our foreign secretary—to go forth and aid in establishing the mission on Lake Tanganyika, and they are sure that their numerous friends throughout the country, and all who feel an interest in "the dark continent," will share the deep regret these mournful tidings have produced. The society has thus suffered an all but irreparable loss.

I am, Sir, yours truly,
ROBERT ROBINSON, Home Secretary.
London Missionary Society, Bloomfield-street,
London Wall, E.C., August 22, 1879.

RELEASE OF CAPTAIN CAREY.

The Jumna troopship came into harbour at Portsmouth on Friday morning. Captain Carey's father, mother, and wife were awaiting him. He received a sealed packet on board, and was taken in a cab to the house of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, general commanding the district. Prince Edward read to him a paper stating that the Queen had been advised that the proceedings of the court-martial must be quashed, seeing that the evidence did not support the charges. Captain Carey was then formally released.

A Portsmouth letter says that Captain Carey has not yet received any formal document relating to the verdict of the court-martial, nor have any yet been sent to the general commanding the district, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. The general's instructions were from the Duke of Cambridge, and he was directed to explain to Captain Carey that the Queen had manifested considerable interest in the case, and had graciously expressed her entire concurrence with the decision which exculpated him from the grave charge which had been alleged against him. Captain Carey might therefore consider himself released. Colonel Harrison was blamed for not taking full precautions in respect of the escort, but Lord Chelmsford was completely exonerated, as he was under the impression that Colonel Harrison had especial charge of the Prince. As regarded Captain Carey himself, the Commander-in-Chief and Her Majesty regretted that he did not see his way to help the Prince, but they did not consider him to have at all acted in a discreditable way. Captain Carey then applied for permission to go on leave, when the general gave him a few days, adding that if Captain Carey would send in a formal application it would be extended. Prince Edward, in conclusion, said he had no idea what the finding of the court-martial was.

The *Army and Navy Gazette*, in an article on the case of Captain Carey, makes the following statement:—"We cannot but regret that the remarks of the Duke of Cambridge should have somewhat qualified the satisfaction which Captain Carey must feel at his virtual, though not technical, acquittal. His Royal Highness clears Lord Chelmsford completely, and passes but a light censure on Colonel Harrison, whose extraordinary immunity from all punishment is giving rise to many unpleasant remarks. The duke merely says that Colonel Harrison—the principal author of the disaster—ought to have asked Lord Chelmsford's leave before sending out the Prince on so dangerous a duty, and that his instructions were not sufficiently explicit. If, however, he is lenient towards Colonel Harrison—who has already been consoled for censure at home by being pitchforked into the command of a column—he is by no means tender in his criticism of Captain Carey. He admits that 'at the moment of the attack defence was impossible and retreat imperative,' he confesses that no one but an eye-witness could decide what ought to have been done when the moment of surprise had passed away. Yet he says that Carey, with his four troopers—one of whom was unarmed—ought to have remained on the spot till they were fully assured that the fate of their companions had been sealed. But, as a matter of fact, the party did not resume their retreat after discovering that the Prince was missing, till it was evident that any attempt to discover what had happened to him would be profitless to him and would inevitably lead to further sacrifice of life. The duke, in expressing this opinion, declares his confidence that he is the mouthpiece of the army. We believe that he is mistaken, and that the large majority of the army share our views on the subject. The duke dwells on the conduct of Captain Carey previous to the attack, and says that he mistook his position, and in an ingeniously worded sentence intimates that Captain Carey was intended to act as the guardian of the Prince. It strikes us that if the Prince needed a guardian, he ought not to have been sent on the expedition. Besides, Captain Carey denies that he was placed in charge of the Prince. The duke says that Captain Carey acted under the strange misconception that the Prince was his senior officer; but we have no evidence to bear out this statement. The misconception, if there was any, was that the Prince was in command of the party, and this misconception was shared in both by the Prince himself and the troopers. After all, however, this is a comparatively minor matter, as far as Captain Carey is concerned. His alleged offence was that he misbehaved in front of the enemy, and Her Majesty has declared that the evidence does not support the charge—that is to say, that he is innocent of the misbehaviour attributed to him. Therefore, Captain Carey owes his escape, not to any technical flaw, but simply because, though the Court found him guilty, the legal and military advisers of the Crown were of opinion that there was nothing to show that he was to blame in the essential point."

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. J. T. Hibbert, M.P. for Oldham, has written to the Oldham Liberal Committee denying that he intends to stand for one of the divisions of the county. He says he has no inclination to leave the borough he now represents.

Mr. F. Complin will, it is stated, be the second Conservative candidate for South Hants with the present representative, Lord Henry Scott. The Liberals are seeking for a second candidate to stand in conjunction with Mr. Cowper-Temple.

The tenant farmers and Liberals of the Eastern division of Essex have unanimously chosen Mr. Charles Page Wood, of Scripps, Kelvedon, as a candidate to represent their interests at the next election.

It is intended to ask Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P. for Whitby, to allow himself to be nominated for East Staffordshire in conjunction with Mr. M. A. Bass.

A deputation of Liberals, headed by Sir Richard Green Price, the former member for the Radnor Boroughs, made a house-to-house canvass at Knighton on Saturday in favour of Lord Hartington.

On Monday a Liberal council was held at nhe Reform Club, Blackburn, when Mr. Bagot Molesworth, son of Dr. Molesworth, late Vicar of Rochdale, attended, and gave an exposition of his political views, which in the main were in unison with those of Mr. Briggs, M.P. He said that if adopted as a candidate he would contest the constituency to the last man. It was unanimously decided to accept Mr. Molesworth's candidature.

The council of the Ipswich Liberal Association has unanimously adopted Mr. Jesse Collings as second candidate for the borough to stand with Mr. West. Mr. Collings, by letter, expressed willingness to come forward, and promised to support a thorough Liberal policy, which would give rural populations the same political privileges as in boroughs, free the land from artificial restrictions, maintain peace based on justice, economise public expenditure, free religion from State interference, and extend representative local self-government to all parts of the nation.

On Monday night the inaugural meeting of the Lambeth Advanced Liberal Association was held in Carter-street Hall, Walworth; Mr. Marcus Sinclair (president) in the chair. Mr. Alderman M'Arthur, one of the members for the borough, was present, as well as many influential electors. In addressing the meeting, the hon. member said he was glad that there was a reawakened feeling among the electors, and that the Liberals of Lambeth were about to present an undivided phalanx to the enemy. He was aware the electors were dissatisfied with him because it was said he had been absent from his duties. (Groans.) To that charge he pleaded not guilty. (Cheers.) He had been their member for eleven years, and he challenged anyone to say that in ten of those years he had neglected his duties. (Cheers and groans.) But, at the close of last session, when there was no apprehension of a winter session, he thought it right to pay a visit to our colonies. (Laughter, and cries of "Fiji.") In doing that he believed he served the borough of Lambeth. ("Oh!" and cheers.) Yes, because their colonies were most important to this country. How few of the members of the House of Commons took an interest in colonial questions! He had expected to have been back sooner; but while away he was always regularly paired. He had served them faithfully in the past, and would do so in the future. In Australia he had got most valuable information on the land question, which he would make good use of. He had no fear but that the electors of the borough would return him triumphantly. (Cheers.) A resolution in support of the association was passed, as was also a second, to the effect that, although dissatisfied with the manner in which the present members discharged their duties, yet, as they had pledged themselves to the programme of the association, the latter did not advise any action which would cause division in the Liberal ranks.

Mr. H. St. G. Allen, the Liberal candidate for Pembroke, has issued his address. He will support Mr. Osborne Morgan's Burials Bill. Mr. E. J. Reed will take leave of his present constituents this week, when he will address the electors in the several contributary boroughs, and introduce Mr. Allen.

It is expected that South-West Lancashire will be contested at the general election. Captain Molyneux, brother of the Earl of Sefton, has been asked to become one of the Liberal candidates.

East Essex has followed the lead of South Warwickshire, and put a tenant farmers' candidate in the field. A similar movement is in progress in North Warwickshire, South Essex, West Suffolk, Herefordshire, and Lincolnshire.

A new novel by Mr. Wilkie Collins, entitled "Jezebel's Daughter," will be commenced early next month in the *Weekly Irish Times*, a Dublin journal.

The *Athenæum* hears that a new weekly journal, devoted to politics and literature, may shortly be expected to make its appearance in London.

The proprietors of Exeter Hall, at their recent meeting, came to the resolution to continue the tenancy of the Sacred Harmonic Society for the season 1879-80, which will commence at the usual period next November, with Sir Michael Costa as conductor.

The proprietor of the Engadiner Kulm hotel, St. Moritz, in the Upper Engadine advertises, as one of the attractions of his establishment, that it is now illuminated by eight Jablochkoff lamps. A water-wheel furnishes the motive power at a merely nominal expense, and the fact is noticeable because the hotel is the most loftily situated of any in Europe, being about 6,000 feet above sea-level.

THE LURGAN RIOTS.—At the inquest on the lad Furphey, who was shot by the police during the Lurgan riots on Friday week, the majority of the jury found "That death was caused by a gunshot wound from a stray ball while the constabulary were firing on a riotous mob in discharge of their duty, under Captain Redmond." Eleven dissenting jurymen, all Roman Catholics, handed in a protest, to the effect that there was no justification for the firing. The twelve jurymen constituting the majority were Protestants. A crowd broke the windows of a Protestant house in Lurgan on Thursday night, but the police speedily dispersed the mob.

MR. GLADSTONE.—Mr. Gladstone was present on Thursday at a dinner given to the paupers in St. Pancras Workhouse by Mr. Skoines, one of the guardians. All the poor people present were either seventy years old or had nearly attained that age, and Mr. Gladstone said he was thus able to address them as his contemporaries. He said he had come up to town mainly to attend the entertainment, because he felt that it was "a kindly and a generous endeavour to brighten for one day, at least, the existence of those to whom external fortune has not been kind in allotting what are called the goods of life." He felt that Mr. Skoines was doing a good act and setting a good example. Mr. Gladstone also expressed his sympathy with the inmates of the workhouse, and his desire that every possible indulgence should be afforded them consistent with the interests of the community. During the dinner the boys' band from the Industrial Schools of St. Pancras at Leavesden performed some lively music, and the piper and six of the boys with their bagpipes from the Royal Caledonian School passed round the tables.

FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENTS.—The Geneva correspondent of the *Times* reports two more fatal Alpine accidents in Switzerland. Herr George Wedding, from Frankfort-on-the-Oder, with two fellow students of Berlin University, made the ascent of the Schynige Platte on the 13th inst., when, desiring to reach Lauterbrunnen without returning to Interlaken, they took a short-cut by a dangerous footpath used only by goatherds and guides. They were far below the snow-line, but the grass on the mountain side is often as slippery as on a glacier. They had not gone far when Herr Wedding slipped, rolled rapidly down the slope, and fell over a precipice at a point not far from the Grindelwald road. Although he had fallen from a height of eighty feet, he was not killed outright, but, according to the latest accounts, he lies in a hopeless state in the inn at Zweilutschinen. The report of the second accident is contained in the following telegram:—"On Monday a young Englishman named Forester was killed by a fall near the Dard glacier while descending the Diablerets. The body was found the next day. No guides were present with the party." Mr. Forester, who was staying with his family at a *pension* at Ormont-Dessus, in making the glissade on the Dard glacier seems to have been ignorant that it terminated in a precipice. The body of Mr. Moseley, the American gentleman who was killed week before last by a fall from the Matterhorn, has been recovered in a sadly disfigured state by the guides who went in search of it. It is believed that if Mr. Moseley had knocked a few more nails into his boot his family would probably not have now mourned his loss. Another fatal mountain accident happened at the beginning of last week near St. Gall. A young merchant of the place, twenty-five years old, made the ascent of the Speer, in company with a lady to whom he was engaged. Approaching the edge of a precipice to gather a flower, he either slipped or became giddy, and, falling into the abyss below, was instantly killed.

UNIVERSITY SCHOOL, HASTINGS.

Mr. JOHN STEWART has the pleasure of informing his friends that he has secured the help of the Rev. B. B. WILLIAMS, late of Chichester.

The New Lower School, under the care of Mrs. Butler (wife of Mr. Edward A. Butler, B.A., B.Sc.) will be OPENED at CHRISTMAS.

The following successes at public examinations have been achieved by boys from this school during the last nine months:—

London University First B.A.	1
" " Matriculation in Honours	3
" " Matriculation in 1st Division	3
Cambridge Local Examination—Seniors	8
" " " —Juniors	14

College of Preceptors, First Prize for Mathematics.
Six First Class, 23 Second Class, 14 Third Class—total, 43.

CAMBRIDGE HOUSE,
CORNWALLIS GARDENS, HASTINGS.
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Conducted by Mrs. WILLIAMS (wife of the Rev. B. B. Williams.
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Dated 9th August, 1879.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"J. A. Clapham."—Next week.

The Nonconformist.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1879.

THE WEEK.

THERE is too much reason to fear that the damage to the crops caused by the protracted wet weather—which we greatly regret to see still continues—is irreparable. "Wheat," says the *Mark Lane Express*, "will in all probability turn out very deficient, and barley even more disappointing than wheat, as both crops began badly. The heavy rain storms of the past week have seriously laid the crops in many parts of the Northern and Midland Counties, while the submersion of low-lying lands has caused the plant to rot at the root and mildew in the ear. Nearly everywhere the fields are choked with weeds, and there is every sign that the present year will be as bad, or worse, for farmers than its immediate predecessors." Another agricultural paper states that three-fourths of the wheat reports are below an average, and only one per cent. is over average, and the returns as to wheat and barley, beans and peas, compare unfavourably even with the bad harvest of 1877—oats only promising a fair average crop.

Mr. Thomas Scott, the experienced valuer, takes a very gloomy view of the prospect. In a letter to the *Times*, he says he has "very little hesitation in estimating the probable outcome of each of the corn crops at one-third less than an average yield. This deficiency, at 50s. an acre, will amount to a loss of 25,000,000*l.* to the cultivator." For beans, potatoes, grass, and live stock the season has also been disastrous. Mr. Scott fears that two-thirds of the potato crop is blighted, which will involve a loss of not less than 15,000,000*l.* Early in the season there was the promise of an abundant hay crop; but constant rain, floods, and unfavourable hay-making weather have done their worst, and the loss upon hay will, Mr. Scott thinks, be quite equal to that on potatoes. All this will fall upon the cultivators of the soil—the consumer being able to get cheap bread and meat from abroad, especially from the United States, where the supplies are immense, the spring wheat crop having turned out equal to expectations, especially as to quality. "In early spring," says the same writer, "this year's crops were looked forward to with sanguine hopes that they would help to redeem the losses of the previous four years, but now that the die is cast, there appears nothing wanting to complete the ruin of the poorer class of tenant farmers, especially in England and Scotland." Possibly this disastrous forecast will be somewhat mitigated as the season advances, but it may also prove to be within the mark. Nearly the entire corn crop is still on the ground awaiting fine weather to ripen it and to permit of its being gathered in.

The British Association to-day close a week's session of considerable interest at Sheffield. Most of the eminent scientists of the day, several being from the Continent, were present, and the sittings were opened by a thoughtful address on protoplasm from Mr. Allman, the President for the year, on which we have remarked elsewhere. Probably the most popular section was the Geographical, where Major Pinto, Commander Cameron, and other African explorers, read interesting papers or made speeches. It is curious to find Professor Huxley acting the part of moderator, and warning his brother *savans* against theorising too hastily relative to newly-discovered facts, and admitting his own mistakes. There have been lively discussions on the policy of Arctic expeditions—in which the project of reaching the North Pole by means of balloons was roughly handled; on various aspects of the School Board question; and on the industrial prospects of England, of agriculture in particular,

Indeed, so much was read and said in the section of "Economic Science" as to leave the Social Science Congress, which will assemble in October, at a serious disadvantage.

Lieutenant Carey, who was present at the fatal ambush which resulted in the sad and premature death of Prince Louis Napoleon, arrived at Portsmouth last week, and was officially informed that the sentence of the court-martial against him had been reversed by the home authorities. It is now authoritatively announced by the Horse Guards that the proceedings of the Court "having been submitted to the Queen, Her Majesty has been advised that the charge [of misbehaviour before the enemy] is not sustained by the evidence, and has accordingly been graciously pleased not to confirm the proceedings, and to direct that the prisoner be relieved from all consequences of his trial. Captain Carey is released from arrest and will rejoin his regiment for duty." In the letter in which this announcement is made the Duke of Cambridge, in obedience to the Queen's commands, makes some official remarks "on the occurrences of the 1st June last, as they have come under his notice in official reports." What His Royal Highness says might as well have been left unsaid. It was not a case for comment. As the *Times* with much discrimination remarks:—

A dispassionate view of the whole case cannot, of course, lessen the regret that the Prince met his death as he did, but it certainly points to the acquittal of those who at first were held responsible for the disaster from all blame, whether moral or professional. Nothing can now be more clear than that the real cause of the Prince's death was his desire to court danger, to see fighting, and to see it close at hand. His whole purpose would have been frustrated if he had been carefully kept in the background, and if on his safe return it had been possible for his enemies to say that he had never been in danger, and had not been allowed to run any risks. The authorities at home knew very well that his adventurous spirit, no less than his acknowledged purpose, laid upon them a very serious responsibility. Such a responsibility was necessarily diluted as it passed through a multitude of hands all overcharged with arduous tasks; and when the critical moment came we can hardly wonder, however much we may regret, that it vanished altogether. To say that Lieutenant-Colonel Harrison ought to have kept the Prince by his side is to say that he ought to have thwarted his avowed purpose; to say that Captain Carey ought to have supplemented his defective instructions according to his own judgment is to expect him to have solved in difficult circumstances a question of military and personal precedence which even the authorities at home had left more or less indeterminate. We fail to follow the reasoning of the Adjutant-General's letter in this attempt to fix at one end of a deplorable chain of circumstances a responsibility which is repudiated at the other. To us it seems that the real responsibility, such as it is, rests with those who originally allowed the Prince to assume a position in which it was his purpose to court danger and to take his life in his hands without fear or favour. All the rest follows by inexorable sequence.

It seems to us that the qualified censure passed upon Captain Carey is, under the circumstances, as ungenerous as it is undeserved.

The Cape mail steamer, which arrived at Plymouth yesterday, has brought home Lord Chelmsford, General Sir Evelyn Wood, Colonel Buller, and other distinguished officers engaged in the Zulu war. Lord Chelmsford has been received here with compliments quite equal to his merits, and has had much the same honours conferred upon him as if he had been successful throughout. It is too evident that the conflict at Ulundi by no means put an end to the war, though it may be prolonged under new conditions. Although Cetewayo has been seriously defeated, he still meditates resistance. Sir Garnet Wolseley, who has long before this met in conference at Ulundi such of the chiefs as responded to his summons, is said to have decided that the King must not be allowed again to reign or even to live in Zululand. 'On the assumption that the Zulus are crushed (says one of the correspondents of the *Daily News*), this policy towards Cetewayo would, in the opinion of many, be as foolish as it is unjust. Zululand can be safely and easily governed through Cetewayo; while Sir Garnet's scheme of dividing it up under five British Residents, if practicable at all, promises long continued trouble and expense. The matter looks still more serious by the light of the fact that the country, though heavily stricken, has yet a reserve of energy. There are in Zululand about fifty chiefs, great and small, besides Indunas. Of these only nine are reported to have surrendered. All except Uhamo and the coast chiefs, where the English force holds the country, are supposed to be with Cetewayo, who has retired to the second line of defence. Although called a fugitive by Sir Garnet Wolseley, it is with as much reason as the Emperor of Russia might have been when Moscow was burnt." One of the surest signs of the unwillingness of many of the Zulus to submit is the successful raid which they have made at Utrecht, and one correspondent affirms that the body of the nation "is untouched by our authority." It is feared, also, that troubles impend in the Transvaal, where the Boers are again discontented, and threaten to fight unless their independence is restored, and that a new campaign will have to be commenced against Secocoeni.

There appears to be no doubt that for all practical purposes the Triple Alliance is at an end. Russia seems to be isolated. The relations between Germany and Austria are more cordial than ever, being based on common interests. The interview between the two Emperors at Gastein is to be followed by a meeting at the same place of Prince Bismarck and Count Andrassy. Possibly the latter, who has of late pursued a policy quite acceptable to his brother Chancellor, may be induced by the former to reconsider the question of his retirement from high office. It is at all events certain that there is great difficulty in finding an adequate successor to Count Andrassy. For the time being, Russia would appear to be left out in the cold. The Czar is as usual making his summer visit to Germany, but he avoids both his brother potentates, and lately at the grand military manœuvres is stated to have paid pointed attention to the French representatives. All this, though keenly discussed in Continental papers—the Berlin and St. Petersburg Press indulging in somewhat bitter recriminations—may mean nothing serious. After all, the three Emperors have still much in common.

There is one question which was a good recess topic a year ago, and for aught we know may be so a year hence, if perchance the Beaconsfield Administration should be still in power. We refer to the Greek frontier difficulty. The Turks have got a new device for procrastination by proposing to invite the Powers to guarantee the ceded districts against Albanian disturbances—to which some, if not all, the Powers would object; but thus they would, according to the traditional policy of the Ottomans, be played off against one another. Possibly financial necessity may oblige the Porte to yield. Though the Bashi-Bazouks, who clothed as regulars occupy Thessaly, live on the country—what that means needs no explanation—the Turkish army entails terrible expense, and the Sultan's Finance Minister insists upon a great reduction of the military forces in order to avert a catastrophe.

While we are mourning over the untoward weather, which threatens such serious results, the more disastrous calamities endured elsewhere may teach us a lesson of patience. Take for instance Cashmere, the garden of India, which has lately been visited by a terrible famine. This ordinarily fertile region is a protected State governed by Gholab Singh, a ruler of British selection. "Anglo-Indian" states in the *Times* that more than half the population has been starved or driven away, not so much owing to the drought as to the shameful neglect of the Maharajah, and the criminal action of his officials, who, in order to keep up the price of grain, have prohibited its importation from British India. The Viceroy has been too busy rectifying the Afghan frontier to look after the thousands of wretched victims of misgovernment in Cashmere. An assistant to the British Resident has been appointed, and now that a great part of the population are dead or in exile, we are assured that the Maharajah and his officers appear to be working well.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE STEPHEN.

(*From a Correspondent*)

The death of Sir George Stephen, Q.C., as "the celebrated advocate for the abolition of slavery," is announced in a short paragraph, under date of July 10, from Melbourne, the capital of Victoria. A younger son of "Master Stephen," the brother-in-law of William Wilberforce, he was also related to Lord Macaulay. The three families were linked together by bonds stronger than those of social affinity—no names in English history being more prominently "Abolitionist" than those of William Wilberforce, Zachary Macaulay, and James Stephen. It was not the lot of any of the sons of the first to tread closely in their father's footsteps, though the Bishop never deserted the anti-slavery standard. The only son of the second, however, was faithful to the principles of his laborious sire throughout his brilliant Parliamentary career. But the younger son of James Stephen far surpassed his parent, not, indeed, in steady adherence to the principles he espoused—for these were hardly less advanced by Mr. Stephen's work on "The Treatment of the Slaves in the West Indies" than by the labours of Clarkson himself—but in the zeal, assiduity, and perseverance which he displayed in the grand crises of the cause. Sir G. Stephen's enthusiasm, by nature fervid, had been fed at the family fireside, and in social intercourse with his elders; and having been bred to the law, and acquired large experience in practice as an attorney, he was well armed at all points for service in the field when the battle of emancipation came to be fought. It did not suit his genius to throw his energies into Parliamentary life; his ambition, too, was contented to aid the struggle for liberty in more private ways. Whenever it was necessary, however, he was ready to appear upon the platform, and make a speech of which it was difficult to say whether it was more remarkable for the fulness of its information or for the fire of its eloquence. But, during the earlier years of the protracted struggle, it became his part to collect the facts, to place them in due order before the minds of the Lushingtons and the Buxtons who succeeded the venerable Wilberforce in the work of parliamentary advocacy; or, as in the instance of Lord Suffield's memorable inquiry before a committee of the House of Lords, to draw up the heads of an indictment before which the "West India interest" (as the proprietors and their agents were styled) should find it impossible to stand. From this time George Stephen was the heart and soul of the movement. In the heat of the conflict it was the good fortune of the present writer to make his acquaintance. In prospect of an election for the borough of Liverpool, which was to be determined with reference to the abolition of slavery or its perpetuation in another form, the Christian ministers of the town—those at least who presided over Nonconformist churches—entered into and published an engagement with each other to support anti-slavery candidates only, and not to hearken to the voice of sugar charmers—"be the charmer (as the margin says) never so cunning." In this compact was included the then most influential member of the Methodist Conference, who, instead of fulfilling the engagement into which he had voluntarily entered, yielded to the persuasions of those who favoured the pretensions of Lord Sandon, and thus threw his whole weight into the scale of the sugar-planters.

At this time the *Christian Advocate*, though from the first, as to the last, an independent journal, had formed no party in the Methodist Connexion. But the young editor, full of indignation at what he deemed an act of tergiversation, immediately taxed the powerful delinquent with his unfaithfulness, and devoted himself and his columns, with all his heart and without reserve, to the furtherance of slave emancipation. The stand made, as well as the ground on which it had been taken, attracted the attention of Mr. George Stephen, and laid the foundation of a lasting friendship and an intercourse interrupted only by that gentleman's removal to the antipodes. In the columns of the *Advocate* Mr. Stephen wrote a series of articles which conferred upon that journal the high distinction of being, from that day forth to the final close of the severe struggle, the uncompromising organ of total and immediate abolition.

It rests with those members of Sir George's family who had preceded him to Australia to give from their father's papers the true story of a noble and completely triumphant contest, which, when fully made known, will not fail to immortalise his name. As there were no bounds to his ardour, so was there no limit to his energy and endurance, nor any stint in the sacrifices he made, personal or pecuniary. To him we owe the signal defeat of

the scheme of "apprenticeship," and of all other compromises and delays, and the simple abolition of slavery, total and immediate. Far be it from us to disparage any other man's claims or to magnify the praise of his illustrious friend at other men's expense. Yet, certain it is that, had Sir George Stephen yielded to the remonstrances of some anti-slavery leaders who then filled larger spaces in the public eye than himself, the "apprenticeship" might have been carried with even their assent, and the consummate crown of a strenuous struggle mutilated and marred. It was he who formed the "Anti-Slavery Agency Society," and, engaging the powerful assistance of the late George Thompson, succeeded in raising a demand for total and immediate abolition of slavery which neither the most determine enemies nor weak and trimming friends could peril or resist.

If it be inquired why a man who did all this spent his later years in the Australian colonies, the present writer leaves those to make answer or to maintain reserve who will best know how to do and have the right to determine: but he will violate neither confidence nor truth when he closes this brief and hasty tribute to one of the "worthies" of England, by venturing to affirm that Sir George Stephen was a real though a humble imitator of Him who, though he was rich yet for the sake of others became poor, that they through His poverty might be rich.

In a brief obituary notice of the deceased, the *Times* says that during the Mauritius inquiry into the conduct of Sir Robert Farquhar, Mr. Stephen examined above 300 witnesses, and agitated England to such a degree that 300,000 signatures to an anti-slavery petition from ladies alone were obtained in a single week. He succeeded in getting the police force reorganised and the system of parochial relief reformed. In the course of eighteen years' gratuitous service as "pauper solicitor" he obtained the discharge from prison of more than a hundred paupers who had been committed for contempt of the Court of Chancery. For these and other services he was knighted by the Queen at her first *levee*, and was the first knight created in the present reign. In 1849 he was called to the Bar at Gray's-inn, and settled in Liverpool, where for five years he carried on a successful practice; but in 1855 he went to Victoria, where he remained till his death.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATIGN.

The annual session of the British Association commenced at Sheffield on Wednesday, and was to close to-day. In the evening the members and associates met in the Albert Hall. There was a good attendance, though the upper gallery was unfilled. The Mayor having said a few cordial words of welcome, Mr. Spottiswoode paid the usual graceful tribute due from the retiring to the coming president, and then the new chairman,

Professor G. J. ALLMAN, a man of kindly and venerable presence, stepped forward amid cheers to deliver his presidential address. His subject was Protoplasm "as the most generalised expression of living matter." More than forty years ago, said the professor, the French naturalist Dujardin drew attention to the fact that the bodies of some of the lowest members of the animal kingdom consist of a structureless, semi fluid, contractile substance, to which he gave the name of sarcode. A similar substance occurring in the cells of plants was afterwards studied by Hugo von Mohl, and named by him protoplasm. It remained for Max Schultze to demonstrate that the sarcode of animals and the protoplasm of plants were identical. The conclusions of Max Schultze have been in all respects confirmed by subsequent research; and it has further been rendered certain that this same protoplasm lies at the base of all the phenomena of life, whether in the animal or the vegetable kingdom. Thus has arisen the most important and significant generalisation in the whole domain of biological science. Protoplasm lies at the base of every vital phenomenon. It is, as Huxley has well expressed it, "the physical basis of life." Wherever there is life, from its lowest to its highest manifestations, there is protoplasm; wherever there is protoplasm, there, too, is life. Its chemical composition is very complex. It may, however, be stated that protoplasm is essentially a combination of albuminoid bodies, and that its principal elements are, therefore, oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen. In its typical state it presents the condition of a semi-fluid substance—a tenacious, glairy liquid, with a coxsistence somewhat like that of the white of an unboiled egg But its movements are not those of a simply physical fluid—they are spontaneous movements resulting from its proper irritability, from its essential constitution as living matter. No one who contemplates this spontaneously moving matter can deny that it is alive. Liquid as it is, it is a living liquid; organless and structureless as it is, it manifests the essential phenomena of life. The president reviewed the researches of Haeckel and Huxley, which resulted in the conviction that the slime at the bottom of the Atlantic, and named bathybius (lowest life), was protoplasm. Haeckel found near Jena simple sarcodic creature with no apparent organisation of a lower rank than the simple amœba, which has been examined by the microscopes for 200 years. The amœba was, however, all important to biologists, for it affords the simplest form of nucleated cell, which is the basis of all physiological structure. In the most complex animals, however, even in man himself, the component cells, notwithstanding their frequent modification, are far from losing their individuality. Under the microscope a drop of blood, freshly taken from the human subject, is seen to be composed of a multitude of red corpuscles, swimming in a nearly colourless liquid, and along with these, but in much smaller numbers, somewhat larger colourless corpuscles. The red corpuscles are modified cells, while the colourless corpuscles are cells—little masses of protoplasm. They will be seen to change their shape; they will project and withdraw pseudopodia (feelers), and creep about like an amœba. But, more than this, like an amœba they will take in solid matter as nutriment. They may be fed with coloured food, which will then be seen to have accumulated in the interior of their soft transparent protoplasm; and in some cases the colourless blood corpuscles have actually been seen to devour their more diminutive companions, the red ones. The animal egg is a true cell, consisting essentially of a lump of protoplasm enclosing a nucleus. The president then showed that it results from the researches of Mr. Geddes, Mr. Francis Darwin, Nageli, and other investigators that there is no essential difference between this physical basis of life in plants and animals. In composition, process of growth, and development no distinction is possible. He also recited some interesting experiments of Claude Bernard, testing the effect of chloroform and ether on plants and seeds. Bernard exposed to the vapour of ether a healthy and vigorous sensitive plant, by confining it under a bell-glass into which he introduced a sponge filled with ether. At the end of half an hour the plant was in a state of anæsthesia; all its leaflets remained fully extended, but they showed no tendency to shrink when touched. It was then withdrawn from the influence of the ether, when it gradually recovered its irritability, and finally responded, as before, to the touch. It is obvious that the irritability of the protoplasm was here arrested by the anæsthetic, so that the plant became unable to give a response to the action of an external stimulus. Seeds of cress, a plant whose germination is very rapid, were placed in conditions favourable to a speedy germination, and while thus placed were exposed to the vapour of ether. The germination, which would otherwise have shown itself by the next day, was arrested. For five or six days the seeds were kept under the influence of the ether, and showed during this time no disposition to germinate. They were not killed, however, they only slept, for on the substitution of common air for the etherised air with which they had been surrounded, germination at once set in and proceeded with activity. The same great physiologist has also investigated the action of anæsthetics on fermentation. It is well known that alcoholic fermentation is due to the presence of a minute fungus, the yeast fungus, the living protoplasm of whose cells has the property of separating solutions of sugar into alcohol, which remains in the liquid, and carbonic acid, which escapes into the air. Schützenberger has shown that fresh yeast, placed in water, breathes like an aquatic animal, disengaging carbonic acid, and causing the oxygen contained in the water to disappear. That this phenomenon is a function of the living cell is proved by the fact that, if the yeast be first heated to 60 deg. C., and then placed in the oxygenated water, the quantity of oxygen in the water remains unchanged—in other words, the yeast ceases to breathe. All this proves that the respiration of living beings is identical, whether manifested in the plant or in the animal. It is essentially a destructive phenomenon—as much so as the burning of a piece of charcoal in the open air, and, like it, is characterised by the disappearance of oxygen and the formation of carbonic acid. One of the most valuable results of the recent careful application of the experimental method of research to the life phenomena of plants is thus the complete demolition of the supposed antagonism between respiration in plants and that in animals. We have seen how little mere form has to do with the essential properties of protoplasm; but we must still go back to protoplasm as a naked formless plasma if we would find the agent to which has been assigned the duty of building up structure and of transforming the energy of lifeless matter into that of living. To suppose, however, that all protoplasm is identical where no difference cognisable by any means at our disposal can be detected would be an error. Of two particles of protoplasm, between which we may defy all the powers of the microscope, all the resources of the laboratory, to detect a difference, one can develop only to a jelly-fish, the other only to a man, and one conclusion alone is here possible—that deep within them there must be a fundamental difference which thus determines their inevitable destiny, but of which we know nothing, and can assert nothing beyond the statement that it must depend on their hidden molecular constitution. It is quite true that between lifeless and living matter there is a vast difference, a difference greater far than any which can be found between the most diverse manifestations of lifeless matter. Though the refined synthesis of modern chemistry may have succeeded in forming a few principles which until lately had been deemed the proper product of vitality, the fact still remains that no one has ever yet built up one particle of living matter out of lifeless elements—that every living creature, from the simplest dweller on the confines of organisation up to the highest and most complex organism, has its origin in pre-existent living matter—that the protoplasm of to-day is but the continuation of the protoplasm of other ages, handed down to us through periods of indefinable and indeterminable time. Yet with all this, vast as the differences may be, there is nothing which precludes a comparison of the properties of living matter with those of lifeless. When, however, we say that life is a property of protoplasm, we assert as much as we are justified in doing. Here we stand upon the boundary between life in its proper conception, as a group of phenomena having irritability as their common bond, and that other and higher group of phenomena which we designate as consciousness or thought, and which, however intimately connected with those of life, are yet essentially distinct from them. When the heart of a recently-killed frog is separated from its body and touched with a point of a needle, it begins to beat under the excitation of the stimulus, and we believe ourselves justified in referring the contraction of the cardiac fibres to the irritability of their protoplasm as its proper cause. We see in it a remarkable phenomenon, but one, nevertheless, in which we can see unmistakable analogies with phenomena purely physical. There is no greater difficulty in conceiving of contractility as a property of protoplasm than there is in conceiving of attraction as a property of the magnet. When a thought passes through the mind, it is associated, as we have now abundant reason for believing, with some change in the protoplasm of the cerebral cells. Are we, therefore, justified in regarding thought as a property of the protoplasm of these cells in the sense in which we regard muscular contraction as a property of the protoplasm of muscle? or is it really a property residing in something far different, but which may yet need for its manifestation the activity of cerebral protoplasm? If we could see any analogy between thought and any one of the admitted phenomena of matter, we should be bound to accept the first of these conclusions as the simplest, and as affording a hypothesis most in accordance with the comprehensiveness of natural laws; but between thought and the physical phenomena of matter there is not only no analogy, but there is no conceivable analogy; and the obvious and continuous path which we have hitherto followed up in our reasonings from the phenomena of lifeless matter through those of living matter here comes suddenly to an end. The chasm between unconscious life and thought is deep and impassable, and no transitional phenomena can be found by which as by a bridge we may span it over; for even from irritability, to which, on a superficial view, consciousness may seem related, it is as absolutely distinct as it is from any of the ordinary phenomena of matter. That consciousness is never manifested except in the presence of cerebral matter or of something like it, there cannot be a question; but this is a very different thing from its being a property of such matter in the sense in which polarity is a property of the magnet, or irritability of protoplasm. I know that there is a special charm in those broad generalisations which would refer many very different phenomena to a common source. But in this very charm there is undoubtedly a danger, and we must be all the more careful lest it should exert an influence in arresting the progress of truth, just as at an earlier period traditional beliefs exerted an authority from which the mind but slowly and with difficulty succeeded in emancipating itself. But have we, it may be asked, made in all this one step forward towards an explanation of the phenomena of consciousness or the discovery of its source? Assuredly not. The power of conceiving of a substance different from that of matter is still beyond the limits of human intelligence, and the physical or objective conditions which are the concomitants of thought are the only ones of which it is possible to know anything, and the only ones whose study is of value. We are not, however, on that account forced to the conclusion that there is nothing in the universe but matter and force. The simplest physical law is absolutely inconceivable by the highest of the brutes, and no one would be justified in assuming that man had already attained the limit of his powers. Whatever may be that mysterious bond which connects organisation with mental endowments, the one grand fact—a fact of inestimable importance—stands out clear and freed from all obscurity and doubt, that from the first dawn of intelligence there is with every advance in organisation a corresponding advance in mind. Mind as well as body is thus travelling onwards through higher and still higher phases; the great law of evolution is shaping the destiny of our race; and, though now we may at most but indicate some weak point in the generalisation which would refer consciousness as well as life to a common material source, who can say that in the far-off future there may not yet be evolved other and higher faculties from which light may stream in upon the darkness, and reveal to man the great mystery of thought?

At the close of the professor's address, which was much applauded, especially in its references to the action of anæsthetics on plants, Mr. MARK FIRTH moved a vote of thanks to the president. Professor HUXLEY, in seconding this motion in a speech of much vigour and good humour, made an interesting declaration regarding the simple form of protoplasm which Dr. Allman had referred to in his address as discovered by himself (Professor Huxley), and named by him bathybius. After complimenting the president on his profound

acquaintance with his subject, he remarked that few men had lived to middle life without having had to cut the acquaintance of some friend of his youth who had got into bad ways. It was so with him. He had discovered bathybius; he christened it; it was his earliest friend. Other men of science afterwards took up with this young friend of his, and, looking at it from various points of view, came to the conclusion that it was nothing *in rerum naturâ*, but only a gelatinous precipitate due to the action of lime. At this time of life he could not undertake to investigate the subject afresh, but there was one thing about men of science which even those who had the greatest prejudice against them would admit, namely, that they never endeavoured to conceal one another's mistakes. So he rested in complete confidence that if this happened to be a blunder of his, it would some day be very carefully exposed. However, whether the theory as to bathybius were right or wrong, it would not make the slightest difference to the general argument of the remarkable address just delivered. All the statements the president had made were just as profoundly true as if this little eccentric bathybius did not exist at all. The vote of thanks having been passed by acclamation, the company separated.

On Thursday all the sections met, and in nearly all the departments presidential addresses were delivered, and the meetings, although well attended, were not inconveniently crowded.

A considerable audience assembled to hear the opening address of the president of the Geographical Section. This section is always popular, and the fact that it is presided over by Commander Clements Markham, C.B., of Arctic Expedition fame, adds to its attractions on the present occasion. Commander MARKHAM, who obtained a cordial reception, explained the practical uses of geographical knowledge, the objects and aims of geographers, and the position which their science holds relatively with reference to the other sciences, and positively as a distinct body of knowledge with defined limits.

BIOLOGY.

The Biological Section is divided into three departments—zoology and botany, anthropology and anatomy, and physiology. The opening address was delivered by Professor MIVART, who discussed the services rendered to science by the great French naturalist Buffon. Buffon, he said, is entitled to our respect for the very powerful effect his writings have had in stimulating a love of nature. He can claim no merit as a classifier. With the exception of the apes of the old and new worlds, the beasts which he treated of are hardly arranged on any system, and, in deliberately rejecting the Linnæan classification, Buffon committed a grave error. But it is Buffon's speculative views which have most interest for us. They exercised a very widespread influence in their day, although time was hardly ripe for them. His speculations concerning animal variation are of much interest. After comparing all the animals, and arranging them each in their own ground, he says: "We shall find that the two hundred kinds described here may be reduced to a small number of original forms, whence, it may be, all the rest have issued." As to the modes and causes of the origin of new forms, Buffon entertained four connected opinions. He attributed much modifying efficacy to migration, also to the direct action of external conditions. He believed largely in the origin of new forms by degradation, and he regarded each animal as the manifestation of an individuating force, lying, as it were, at the root of the changes manifested by it. Buffon traces the formation of distinct races of men to migration and complete isolation, but the wide diffusion of mankind in these days renders that formation no longer possible. With regard to the action upon organisms of the external conditions which surround them, Buffon's belief was that changes of specific form were brought about by change of temperature and climatic change generally, as well as by change of food. What is now needed, in order to solve as far as possible the question of specific genesis, is a knowledge of the laws of variation, which must be deemed the true cause and origin of species. We may accept as true two propositions. Animals may change in various ways, and amongst them by degradation; and changes in the environment with isolation induce and favour changes in form. Professor Mivart suggests that inquiries should be undertaken to investigate the effects on different species of the same variations of environment, and to ascertain the effects of different changes of environment on one and the same species. Having touched upon the resemblances and differences which exist between the mind of man and the higher physical faculties of animals, and the principle of individuation, Professor Mivart dwelt forcibly upon the need of a physiology of the individual devoted to the study of the activities of each living creature considered as a whole. Upon all these questions Buffon's claims on our esteem have been too much forgotten, and Professor Mivart rejoiced in the opportunity of paying a debt of gratitude to him by recalling them to recollection.

Professor ALLMAN moved a vote of thanks to the president, which was cordially received. Sir J. LUBBOCK, in seconding it, contended that the difference between the intelligence of the lower animals and man was not one of kind, but of degree. He admitted, however, that there was a gap, and a great one. Sir John read a very interesting paper on the occurrence of leptodora in England. He described the leptodora as a very interesting class of crustaceans first found in some of the lakes abroad, but recently discovered in a reservoir near Birmingham. They are as transparent as glass, lay two kinds of eggs, and the young at first are so unlike their parents that they might be taken for an entirely different species.

The Anthropological Department has lost none of its attractions, and was fairly attended, especially by lady associates.

GEOLOGY.

The Geological Section met in the Friends' Schoolroom, and Professor P. MARTIN DUNCAN, vice-president of the Geological Society, read an address as president of the section. He spoke of the carboniferous formation as giving the earliest clear and definite idea of a land surface on the earth. Its duration might be estimated by the world-wide dispersion of identical species over the same serial horizons, and its relation to the preceding and subsequent formations may be appreciated from the fact that the carboniferous flora, lasting as it did from the bottom to the top of the formation, was foreshadowed in the Devonian, and that it founded the Mesozoic. Fire-clay, coal roof ironstone, all subaërial or shallow, swampy, semi-lacustrine productions succeeded each other. Great gravels and sands were intercalated, and the traces of the rivers of the age are to be found like underground gutters. Soil, consisting of clay and warp, had to be formed before the plants could grow, and the coal forests once on the surface are now down hundreds of yards, and are covered over and over again by [illegible] successors. In reflecting upon the history of the carboniferous deposits in relation to the subsequent great changes in the physical geography of the earth, the idea that geological histories repeat themselves does not assume importance. It is true that there were important triassic, oolitic, wealden, neocomedian, and tertiary lands whose vegetation has been metamorphosed into coal, but the wonderful depth, the extraordinary vertical repetition of organic and inorganic deposits, and the remarkable crust movements of the carboniferous age are without subsequent examples.

MECHANICAL SCIENCE.

Mr. J. ROBINSON, president of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, presided in the Mechanical Section, and delivered an address on the progress of mechanical science in the present day, which he described in contrast with the golden age, the silver age, and the age of brass and the age of iron, as the age of steel. At the time when railway extension was becoming general, about forty years ago, the use of steel in this country was confined mainly to tools for mechanical purposes, springs for vehicles, weapons of various sorts, and implements for agricultural and domestic uses. The number of purposes to which it is applied has now been largely increased, and its price has diminished mainly in consequence of the scientific and mechanical energy brought to bear upon the manufacture and improvement of this metal. Twenty-five years ago the price of cast-steel tyres was 120s. per cwt.; it is now from 18s. to 25s. per cwt. Thirty-two years ago Krupp, of Essen, succeeded in manufacturing cannon of cast-steel, and they are now ordinary commodities with those nationalities which can afford such expensive weapons. Since that time Krupp has produced about 2,000 guns, the heaviest being when finished seventy-two tons (16inch.) Having touched upon the inventions of Sir W. Armstrong, Sir J. Whitworth, Siemens, and Bessemer, Mr. Robinson pointed out that their discoveries had been the great factors in the reduction of cost price, and the extension of the use of steel rails, tyres, axles, shafts, &c. Another product of the steel manufacture which was of immense importance is that of steel castings — castings obtained from the crucible precisely in the form in which they were to be used in the construction of machinery. This production of castings for engineering purposes is gaining an enormous and rapid development; and when it is known that in this metal we obtain castings of three or four times the strength of the strongest iron castings, the importance of this experimental discovery cannot be overrated. It is hoped that ere long we shall be able to produce cylindrical boiler-plates rolled solid from the ingot, much after the fashion in which weldless steel tyres are now obtained, and that the weakening of these plates by the existing necessity for forming horizontal riveted joints may thus be avoided.

THIBET.

In the Geological Section, on Thursday, an interesting paper on Thibet was read by Lieut-Colonel T. H. Lewin, late Deputy-Commissioner at Darjeeling, who had brought to the section a number of Thibetan curiosities. The religious peculiarities of the Thibetans were illustrated by several statements made throughout the paper, among them one that the authorities are opposed to the working of their rich mineral grounds for superstitious reasons, but there was no more striking illustration than that which the colonel was able to give of the Thibetan mode of saying prayers by means of the prayer-wheel, by the revolutions of which Colonel Lewin performed many devotions *à la* Thibetan to the audience, whose irreverent mirth, however, showed but little faith in their efficacy. The majority of Colonel Lewin's exhibitions, however, were illustrations of the manufacturing productions of Thibet, and his paper was designed to show the importance of our securing a trade route from Bengal to Thibet, as a precaution against being shut out of trade in that district by Russians. The chief wealth of Thibet, it seems, lies in its flocks and herds; but the country also abounds in minerals, and has some gold fields. Its tea trade is jealously guarded. A description of tea-making in Thibet may amuse lady readers as much as it amused the ladies in the section—

A piece of cake tea is broken up roughly and mixed with about half as much soda. The compound is then thrown into a kettle of hot water, and left to boil. Then it is stirred round for about five minutes, the kettle is then taken off, and the tea is filtered through a cloth into a round wooden cylinder, of about three or four inches in diameter, and some two or three feet high. The cylinder is then violently shaken, and its contents churned about. A large lump of clarified butter is added, weighing about half as much as the tea used. Then there is more shaking. Some salt is added. Finally the compound is re-heated, and served up mixed with milk. It is drunk scalding hot, and it would be considered a breach of good manners for a guest or stranger to allow his cup to cool.

Colonel Lewin passed in review various trade routes, but summed up in favour of one from Darjeling to China, *via* Thibet. Among the religious peculiarities of the Thibetans, intolerance was not, in his view, one; but the jealousy of the Chinese was curiously exemplified in the following description of a letter from the Emperor of China to the King of Burmah:—

The Royal Elder Brother, Tan Kwang, Emperor of China, who, assisted by the Ruler of Heaven, exercises authority over a multitude of umbrella-bearing chiefs in the great Eastern Empire, affectionately addresses his royal younger brother, the Sun-descended King, the Lord of the Golden Palace, who rules over a multitude of umbrella-bearing chiefs in the great Western Empire.

After this the letter announces that the thirteen syllables title has been conferred on the royal mother whose name was already ten syllables long, and the letter concludes thus:—

Everything that occurs in the elder brother's empire shall be know to the younger brother. With respect to the younger brother's empire, it is not proper to allow the English, after they have made war, and peace has been settled, to remain in the city, for it is their custom to act as the pepul tree. Let not the younger brother therefore allow the English to remain in his country.

The question of interest arises here, how does the pepul tree act? And Colonel Lewin explains that this is the *ficus religiosa*—a wonderfully prolific tree, sending forth innumerable seeds which take root everywhere, and which, when once it has taken root, it is impossible to dislodge without injury to the building which has harboured it, and which, if suffered to remain, crack or crush the building in their growth. Notwithstanding this severe Chinese opinion, Colonel Lewin maintains that we must insist on our privileges under the Chefoo Convention, which sanctions our intercourse with the country, and authorises the sending of a mission. The views of Colonel Lewin were generally accepted by the section, and Mr. Trelawney Saunders, of Streatham, anticipated the possibility of a large wool trade with Thibet. The Chairman thought, however, that there could be no great trade with Thibet till the exclusiveness of Nepaul was broken down, and a number of the passes opened.

ECONOMY AND STATISTICS.

Mr. MUNDELLA, M.P., presided over the Economic Science Section. Professor Leone Levi contributed one of his valuable statistical papers, showing the great progress made in this country by the scientific societies, which have now 60,000 members, but remarking on a decline in the membership of the Royal Society. The discussion on Professor Leone Levi's paper was characterised by a general expression of surprise and satisfaction at the marvellous development of provincial scientific societies. A curious document, called "Report of the Anthropometric Committee," was submitted to this section. It contained some valuable observations of the height and weight of the inhabitants of this country. In the discussion on this report, Mr. J. M'Clelland, F.S.S., gave the six friendly Zulus now being exhibited in London a high character. A measurement of their craniums showed a larger average circumference for their age than was likely to be found even among Yorkshiremen. The anterior lobe of their brain was fairly developed. The perceptive portion of the brain was full. They were generally of finer appearance than the West or American Indians, and also more teachable. He came to the conclusion that if that class of people were educated and trained by capable leaders, and had weapons of modern warfare in their possession, they would make dangerous opponents to any enemy.

The proceedings of the day were followed by a brilliant *soiree* given in the evening at the Cutler's Hall by the master cutler and company. This was largely attended, despite the unfavourable weather, and was a thorough success.

MAJOR PINTO'S EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA.

On Friday the Geographical Section was largely attended, and excited more than usual interest owing to the fact that a paper, describing some recent explorations in Africa, by Major Serpa Pinto, the young Portuguese explorer, was to be read. Major PINTO excused himself from reading the paper on the ground that his command of the English language was not good enough. Mr. C. E. D. BLACK then read it, saying Major Serpa Pinto represented himself as standing on the borders of the Zambesi, that enormous river, "the rival of the Congo and the Nile," the only part of his journey on which he proposed to dilate. This river, the first after the Congo, constituted, notwithstanding its cataracts and shoals, a waterway perfectly navigable in many places and for considerable extents,

Most of the countries it traversed were poor, but others were rich, and if many were unhealthy, there were others comparatively good. The Zambesi was bound in future to play a most prominent part in the progress and development of Southern Africa. It was said that some women increased in love to their husbands the more they were ill-treated by them. It might, perhaps, be that similar feelings operated upon him with regard to the Zambesi. He was quite a boy when he put his foot for the first time on African soil, precisely at the mouth of the Zambesi. No sooner had he landed than a tremendous storm arose, and the vessel which had borne him was compelled to weigh anchor and put to sea. He found himself there with one companion thus abandoned on the shore, where for four days they lived solely on crabs, and had much to do to survive on this scanty diet. Thus he commenced his acquaintanceship with the Zambesi. Shortly afterwards an eminent Portuguese physician saved him from death near Sena, where a terrible fever left him but a scanty hold on life. Later on he stood by the Zambesi close to the Massangano, where the waters had been tinged with the blood of many of his comrades, who fell in the hot encounter on that spot in November, 1869. In the same place in the previous year there fell in the battle of Arvanha 2,000 Portuguese subjects. It is thus too true that Portugal had also her Isandlanas in Africa. He gave as another reason for attachment to the Zambesi, the fact that it was through it the Portuguese made their way into the interior of Africa, and that a building raised in the interior as evidence of progress of civilisation was erected by the Portuguese at Zumbel, about 700 miles from the coast, on the Zambesi. The ruins of a missionary institution still visible there had been described by Livingstone. In that building had been taught the Gospel, and the rudiments of civilisation had been imparted. The Zambesi, in short, was the oldest acquaintance of the Portuguese in Africa, and he supposed it was for that reason he loved it. Livingstone, undoubtedly the most prominent figure among modern African explorers, had nevertheless a decided tendency to be unjust towards Portugal. When Livingstone first went to the Zambesi, and discovered its upper course, he might as well have stated that he met there at the same time a Portuguese subject—old Silva Porto. It was only much later on that Livingstone referred to him, simply because he could not avoid it. The Zambesi had been considered a stain upon the fame of Portugal, because it was the emporium of the slave trade. But, though some Portuguese were still interested in the retention of the slave trade, they belonged to the criminal class, and Portugal could no more be held responsible for crimes committed by them than England could be for the actions of those executed at Newgate. (Applause.) Major Pinto then gave a short *résumé* of the meteorological conditions of the Zambesi, and stated that the range of the Catonga Mountains was well peopled on the westward. It was there that the Barotzes made their plantations, which consisted of maize, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, and mandioca. The Lidnas followed the calling of shepherds. Horses could very easily be bred there, and the Barotzes possessed a splendid specimen of hounds with which the natives hunted the antelopes. The human race at present populating the country was a true mixture of the Lobares, Luinas, and Janguellis. The Malakotus had now disappeared completely. Polygamy prevailed, and, contrary to what occurred in most other tribes, women who were held to be noble enjoyed high consideration, and were sometimes invested with the exercise of public functions. The Barotzes possessed a tolerable quantity of firearms, but their natural arm was the assegai. They were rather industrious, and good tanners, but did not use the knife, doing all the work with the blade of the assegai. In closing his paper with a few general remarks on South Africa, Major Pinto remarked that Portugal and England are the two nations who possess there the most important colonies, and have the greatest interest at stake, each possessing too large a tract of land for either to be jealous of the other's holdings. Let them, therefore, march hand in hand, each lending a support to the other, and let them agree and combine their best efforts towards the great task of developing and civilising those unreclaimed regions. He expressed a hope that the first token of this fraternal union for the development of Africa would be the construction of a railway which would bring into contact the Transvaal and Lourenco Marques, and so unite British and Portuguese territory.

Commander CAMERON, who was enthusiastically received, said that Major Pinto's journey was one of the greatest ever made. His positions were most accurately laid down, and his observations were carried out in such a way as had never taken place in any previous expedition; and when his book was published they would have a mass of scientific knowledge such has had rarely, if ever, been acquired in the same space of time, and with the same limited amount of means at command. (Applause)

Major SERPA PINTO, in response to repeated calls, said that if the company would excuse his speaking in French he would give them "une petite histoire." Then, in a pleasant chatty way, he told how between the rivers Euando and Zambesi he had at first a very difficult and watery country to traverse. He had received from the King-elect, Cuchibi, an escort of 600 men under the command of his daughter Capell. This was a young lady of seventeen years, who wished to marry the Major, so that he had narrowly missed the opportunity of becoming an African king by marriage. During a portion of his travels in this district he had suffered great miseries, not the least of which were due to long abstinence from food. An interval of forty-eight hours frequently elapsed between his meals, and sometimes he had fasted so much longer that he could only attribute his survival to the mercy of Providence. He gave a graphic account of the Mukassekeries—a white people of Africa. These are a nomadic tribe, so savage as to be devoid even of cooking utensils. They wander continually between the rivers Cuando and Cubango; they are excessively ugly, with retreating eyes, much-flattened noses, very large protruding lips, sharp cheekbones, and black frizzled hair. The women are no prettier than the men, and go about clothed in monkey-skins.

THE ANTIQUITY OF MAN.

In the Anthropological department of the Biological Section an address was delivered by the PRESIDENT, Dr. E. B. Tylor. He said that our modern schemes of astronomy, geology, and biology were all framed upon the assumption of past time immense in length, and one reason why the latter sciences grew so slowly till almost our own day was their being shackled by the bonds of a short chronology. As disclosed to us by the Egyptian monuments and inscriptions, several of the best marked races of men were in existence 4,000 or 5,000 years ago, and, indeed, the evidence accessible as to ancient races of men went to prove that the causes which brought about their differences in types of skull, hair, skin, and constitution did their chief work before history began. Since then the races which had become adapted to their geographical regions might have, on the whole, undergone little change while remaining there, but some alterations were traced as due to migration into new climates. Even these were difficult to follow, masked as they were by the more striking changes produced by intermarriage of races. When we learned from the monuments what ancient Egyptian life was like towards 5,000 years ago, it appeared that civilisation had already come on so far that there was an elaborate system of government, an educated literary priesthood, a nation skilled in agriculture, architecture, and metal work. Those ancient Egyptians, far from being near the beginning of civilisation, had already reached its half-way house. In connection with the question of quaternary man, the use of the terms "primæval" or "primitive" man with reference to the savages of the mammoth period seemed sometimes to lead to unsound inferences. There appeared no particular reason to believe that the relics from the drift beds or bone caves represented man as he first appeared upon the earth. What the appearance and state of our really primitive ancestors may have been seemed too speculative a question until there should be some signs of agreement between the anthropologists, who worked back by comparison of actual races of man towards a hypothetical common stock, and the zoologists, who approached the problem through the species adjoining the human. While the problem of primitive man thus remained obscure, a somewhat more distinct opinion might be formed on the problem of primitive civilised man. The president dwelt upon the physical characteristics and state of civilisation of the Egyptians, Assyrians, and other races as disclosed to us by inscriptions and monuments, and noticed the present state of comparative mythology, which he described as a most interesting but also most provoking part of anthropology. In conclusion he said that there was no reason why we should not come in time to a thorough understanding of mythology. So far from any look of finality in anthropological investigations each new line of argument but opened the way to others behind, while these lines tended towards the meeting ground of all sciences in the unity of nature. (Applause.)

Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, M.P., in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Tylor, regretted that he had not given a more decided expression of his own opinion as to the antiquity of man. It was a question not to be dealt with altogether by geological considerations, but required those also of mathematics and astronomy—the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and other astronomical circumstances. Regarding those considerations, the period to be dealt with would, at the least, be 200,000 years, and, therefore, that period had to be filled up with the history of the human race.

Professor HUXLEY seconded the motion. He objected to the idea that the Egyptians had a Mongolian origin. They were equally unlike the African negro, and they could only be said to have African character in a very small degree. Their facial characteristics resembled more the features of the races in Hindostan, where ages before a much higher civilisation existed than in Africa. He wished, however, to give anthropologists a necessary caution. The question as to the exact time to be attached to alluvial remains in the Somme valley could not be settled satisfactorily. Few persons except men of science were aware that there had been enormous changes during the last 500 years in the north of Europe. The volcanoes of Iceland had been continually active, great floods of lava had been poured forth, and the level of the coast had been most remarkably changed. Similar causes might have produced enormous changes in the valley of the Somme, and therefore any arguments based as to time upon the appearances of the valley were not to be trusted. (Hear, hear.)

The vote of thanks was then cordially carried.

THE EXCURSIONS, &c.

Only three of the sections met on Saturday. The excursions formed the principal source of attraction, and as the weather was fine the scientific deliberations of the Association were deserted for a ramble in the country. Altogether there were twenty-four excursions, including trips to Conisbro' Castle, Wentworth House (where the visitors were entertained at luncheon by Earl Fitzwilliam), Youlgreave and Arbor Lowe, Cresswell Crags, Clumber and Sherwood Forest, Thoresby and the Dukeries (with a luncheon provided by Earl Manvers), Haddon Hall and Bakewell, Matlock and Wirksworth, Chatsworth (with luncheon provided by the Duke of Devonshire), Castleton and the Peak, and Wharncliffe Crags. Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P., conducted a party, including Miss Lubbock and several ladies, to Arbor Lowe, twenty-six miles from Sheffield. Professor AYRTON delivered a lecture to the working men of Sheffield on "Electricity as a Motive Power." Coal, he said, was a useful but expensive means of producing motive power. The cost of coal for that purpose was 790,000*l.* a year in Sheffield alone. He contended that electricity would supply this want, and pointed out that, according to Sir Wm. Thompson, it might be made 133 times as cheap. In the evening, the Mayor of Sheffield gave a banquet in the Cutlers' Hall in honour of the visit of the Association. A large and distinguished company assembled, the mayor having on his right and left Professor Allman, the Archbishop of York, Professor Haughton, Professor Mivart, Major Pinto, General Thuillier, Commander Cameron, Professor Williamson, Dr. Martin Duncan, Mr. Mundella, M.P., and the Master Cutler. In all about 500 gentlemen were present.

PHYSIOLOGY AND VIVISECTION.

All the sections met on Monday, after attending in the School of Art for the purpose of hearing an address upon physiology and natural science by Dr. PYE SMITH, one of the vice-presidents of the Biological Section. The endowment of research was, of course, a subject on which the doctor was bound to touch, but he preferred to rely upon local energy and voluntary support rather than upon Government funds. He looks forward to the time when, besides the efforts of scientific bodies and the wealth of our national Universities, we might look to the public spirit of ancient companies and corporations to do something for the cause of science. What Dr. Smith principally wanted from the Government was a benevolent neutrality towards the pursuit of animal and vegetable physiology. He was very sarcastic at the expense of those who would not let physiologists pursue their beneficent work in peace, and who, to use his own words, practically assert "that within the restrictions which all humane persons impose upon themselves, it is lawful to inflict pain or death upon animals for profit or for sport, for money or for pastime, and that property and sport are in England sacred things, but that the practices which they justify are unjustifiable when pursued with the object of increasing human knowledge or of relieving human suffering." Anticipating the question, "What has induced so many amiable and otherwise sane persons to join in the outcry against physiology?" Dr. Pye Smith answered that it was, first, the most frequent cause of folly, ignorance; and, next, the vulgar dislike of what was not obviously and immediately useful; a third cause was a misplaced sentiment—the degradation of just feeling. Although he rests his argument on the lawfulness of inflicting pain and death on the lower animals for the sake of science and humanity, he assures those who, while assenting to the justice of the plea, yet shrink from what it may involve, that the great majority of experiments upon animals are rendered painless; and that the remainder are mostly those experiments which are most immediately and directly subservient to medical art, and which happily are generally productive rather of discomfort than of pain. He denies the existence of abuses in our laboratories, and, if they can be proved to exist, is anxious that they should be corrected. He does not think recent legislation satisfactory. He says:—

> Science does not work readily in fetters. A system of licences and certificates, numerous and complicated, obtained with trouble and delay, and revocable at the will of a Minister who may, by the accidents of party, be at any time amenable to anti-scientific influences—such a system adds serious difficulties to those already in the way of experiments. The Act 39 and 40 Vict. was hastily drawn and hurriedly discussed; for noble lords and honourable gentlemen who had been taught from childhood to vivisect for unscientific purposes were eager to hurry off from town to their merry vivisections, for which they were already provided with licences and certificates; and it works as might be expected. Some shrink from seeing their names figure in disreputable newspapers, and receiving more or less savagely abusive anonymous letters; others have no laboratories, and find a difficulty in the licensing of their houses; others are refused the certificates they require. In one case two thoroughly qualified men were anxious to carry out an important investigation on the treatment of snake-bites. They procured venomous snakes from a distance, and applied for the special certificates necessary. Considerable delay ensued, various objections were raised and set at rest, and at last all the certificates were obtained; but meantime the snakes had died.

Upon this subject there was practically no discussion. Professor ST. GEORGE MIVART, in moving a vote of thanks to Dr. Pye Smith, very emphatically endorsed his views. To comfort the objectors to vivisection, he dwelt on the theory that suffering is greater in the case of men than in the lower animals, because its essence is the intellectual

appreciation of it, the anticipation and the retrospect of pain. Professor ALLMAN, in seconding the vote of thanks, also concurred in the chairman's views, and the subject was passed over.

AFGHANISTAN.

The "Afghan War" papers, in the Geographical Section, did not lead to any discussion, as some anticipated. The only paper not read was one by Captain Rogers on South Afghanistan, which was said to convey in a general way information similar to that given in detail in former papers. The chairman's statement on the papers was that originally the idea of the Government was that there were three passes into India, and that if these were blocked up our road to India would be safe. It now appeared that the whole country from Jellalabad to the Bolan Pass could be crossed in almost any direction, and that the routes were perfectly easy except where they debouched on the Indian plains. It seemed to him clear that it would be of no use to occupy two or three or four passes, but that there must be a continuous frontier somewhere from north to south, with lateral communications. The first paper, by Mr. W. SIMPSON, the special artist of the *Illustrated London News*, was devoted principally to an account of the Buddhist remains to be found in the Jellalabad Valley. A portion of the wall of the room in which the section met was covered with Mr. Simpson's beautiful water-colour sketches of the scenes through which he passed. Mr. Simpson holds that in the Buddhist period the population of the Jellalabad Valley must have been much more numerous than it is at present, and that the area of cultivation must have been also more extensive. A second paper, on the Kurum Valley, sent by Capt. GERALD MARTIN, enumerated and described all the principal routes up the Kurum Valley and roads branching from it to Khost or across the Safaid Koh Range to Jellalabad. The surveyors visited important passes in this range. The most important paper was probably that sent by Capt. T. H. HOLDITCH, R.E., describing the new routes to Candahar, and declaring that the hitherto unknown region between the Pishin Valley and the Suleiman Range is found to be open, rich, and fertile, with nothing in its physical character preventing travel across it in almost any direction. A column under Gen. Biddulph, starting from the end of the Pishin Valley, crossed the Surduari Pass, and discovered two great rivers radiating eastwards through open valleys, and affording the finest openings for a route to India. Captain BEAVAN, writing from Candahar, described the country between that station and Girishk; and a paper from Lieutenant GORE described the Pishin Valley as a perfectly open, nearly flat, alluvial plain, forty-eight miles long, and about twenty-five to thirty wide. Major CAMPBELL gave a description of the Shorawok Valley and the Toba Plateau.

CYPRUS.

Mr. F. BROWN read a paper on Cyprus. He had been three months in the island making preliminary surveys, and he had travelled over the greater part of it. He thinks it neither an earthly paradise nor a fever-stricken wilderness. In the course of his description of the island, Mr. Brown anticipated a great extension of the vine culture. The wine produced in the Limasol district since last year indicates an advance of 270 per cent. on the product of the previous year, an advance chiefly to be accounted for by the removal of the vexatious restrictions of the Turkish tax-farmer, whose system Mr. Brown described as one of killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. He supposes from the available information that the population is about 200,000—three-fourths Greek Christians, one-fourth Mahomedans. He believed Cyprus had been exceptionally unhealthy last year; but apart from this it must be conceded, he says, that fevers are common in the island. He classifies these as ordinary intermittent fever, due to sudden changes of temperature and neglect of sanitary regulations, and malarious fever, prevalent in the neighbourhood of the marshes, notably at Famagosta, and to a smaller extent at Larnaca. No system of drainage existed, but there were abominable open cesspools. He did not think the sanguine views entertained at the outset of the occupation with respect to the mineral resources of the island were justified. He urged, in conclusion, that England should free Cyprus from all connection with Turkey, believing, as he did, that the island in the future, in the event of complications, might become very useful, strengthening our position in the Mediterranean, and ensuring command of the Suez Canal.

The PRESIDENT thanked Mr. Brown for his paper. It was evident Cyprus wanted nearly everything. (Laughter.) Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON said he was glad to find, with regard to Cyprus, that they were growing out of parish politics. He believed that in Cyprus we had opened up a field which, in a political and military sense, was of first-rate importance. He reminded the section that the death-rate in Cyprus during the past year was not equal to that of Malta. (Applause.) Mr. T. SAUNDERS also entirely approved the occupation of Cyprus.

The next meeting of the Association will be held at Swansea in August, 1880, when Professor A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S., will be president. The meeting in the year following is to be held at York. Leicester has put in its claim for 1882, but the decision stands over.

Mr. Welsh, the late American Minister to this country, left Liverpool on Wednesday with his daughter for New York,

Epitome of News.

The Queen and Court left Osborne for the North yesterday *via* Gosport. At Banbury there was a break. The train is timed to reach Ballater about half-past two o'clock this afternoon.

The Princess of Wales arrived at Copenhagen on Friday morning. The Princess was received by the King and Queen of Denmark, the other members of the royal family, the Ministers, and the Court officials.

The Duke of Edinburgh has written to the editor of the *Army and Navy Gazette* as follows:—

Sir,—I have seen in most of the daily and weekly newspapers of last week an account of the annual dinner of the Royal Naval Club at Portsmouth. This account includes a report of what the Prince of Wales is supposed to have said in returning thanks for his health, and contains a remark that the health of his eldest son was not strong enough for the service. As chairman of the dinner, I feel it my duty to ask you to let me state, through the medium of your journal, that my brother never made any such statement, and that, on the contrary, my nephew enjoys excellent health, and it is hoped will derive much benefit from his intended cruise with his brother in the Bacchante. I am induced to make this communication to you, as I have heard the report much talked of. The error has most likely occurred owing to the dinner being a strictly private one of the members of the club, to which, of course, no official reporter was admitted.—Believe me, your obedient servant, ALFRED, Rear-Admiral.

The Queen has appointed the Duke of Richmond and Gordon Lord Lieutenant of the county of Banff, in the room of the late Earl of Fife.

The Queen has sent a contribution of 50*l.*, and 100*l.* has been subscribed from the royal bounty, for the fund which is being subscribed for Mr. Buckstone, the actor, who is poor and ill.

Lord William Beresford had the honour of dining with the Queen, at Osborne, on Sunday, on his return from Zululand, and received from Her Majesty the Victoria Cross, "for which he had been recommended for his conspicuous gallantry in saving the life of a sergeant at the risk of his own," during a reconnaissance before the battle of Ulundi.

Mr. Gladstone, who has been on a visit to his nephew, Mr. Arthur Gladstone, at Court Hey, Roby, is now at Hawarden.

The Marquis of Salisbury has accepted the French proposal to prolong Treaties of Commerce for a period not exceeding six months from the date of promulgation of the new general Customs tariff, but has asked M. Waddington to communicate the draft of the form of declaration which he wished to be adopted in connection with this subject.

Lord Chelmsford is gazetted a Military Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The Duke of Cambridge is at Kissingen drinking the waters, and has had an interview with Prince Bismarck, who is also there.

The *World* says that Lord Beaconsfield, after due deliberation and consultation with the best authorities, has decided not to dissolve Parliament till after next session.

A society journal hears that Lord Lytton's elevation in the peerage and return to England will take place next year, so that Lord Beaconsfield will for the third time have the disposal of the Viceroyalty of India. It is whispered, too, that Lord George Hamilton has the reversion of this splendid post, and that the returning Viceroy is to have a leading embassy.

Mr. Potter, M.P., the secretary of the Cobden Club, has undertaken a free trade mission to America. The hon. gentleman is to lecture in the "fall" at Chicago, New York, Boston, and other trade centres, on the fallacies of protectionism.

Lord Beaconsfield has written to Mr. J. H. Bottomley, of Oldham, an autograph letter, in which he refers to the policy of his Government as unchanged and unshaken; and while expressing his confidence in the Conservative party, hopes he is not presumptuous in counting upon the renewed avowal of the confidence and approval of the Conservative party which was tendered him a year ago.

Mr. Bright, replying to an invitation to attend a meeting at Nelson, near Burnley, on the 4th of next month in support of the Marquis of Hartington's candidature for North-East Lancashire, says that he cannot attend the proposed meeting, but with such a cause and such a candidate he does not doubt of a complete success.

The death is announced of Lord Gordon, formerly Lord Advocate for Scotland under the present Government, and M.P. for Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities, but who was appointed a Lord of Appeal and created a peer for life in 1876. The vacancy in the Court of Appeal will probably be filled by a Scotch lawyer.

Lord George Hamilton, in a letter to Mr. Puleston, M.P., promises to think over the subject of higher education in Wales between now and next session, and expresses the hope that "it may be possible to do something for Wales."

The memorable Sir Rowland Hill has been ill for a week past, and is gradually sinking, having taken no nourishment for several days.

The venerable Thomas Carlyle was present at the marriage of his niece and amanuensis, Miss Mary Carlyle Aitken, on Thursday at the house of her parents in Dumfries. The bridegroom was one of her Canadian cousins, Mr. Alexander Carlyle, B.A., of the Bield, Brentfield, Ontario. After the ceremony Mr. Carlyle entered into lively conversation with Mr. Campbell, expressing gratitude to Almighty God for having spared him so many years, and speaking much about the work of John Knox. It is understood that the newly-married pair are to reside at Chelsea under the same roof with their venerable relation, to whom Miss Aitken has acted as housekeeper since shortly after the death of Mrs. Carlyle, in 1866.

The Act passed in the recent session providing for the prosecution of offences in England, and alluded to in the Queen's Speech, has been printed, and will come into operation on Jan. 1. The Secretary of State is empowered to appoint an officer, to be called the "Director of Public Prosecutions," with a salary not exceeding 2,000*l.* a year, whose duty it will be, under the superintendence of the Attorney-General, to institute and carry on criminal proceedings, and to give advice and assistance to officers and other persons respecting the conduct of the same under regulations to be made.

Last week the Thames was once more in overflow. Its condition may be imagined from the fact that a lawn close by the Mitre Hotel at Hampton Court, on which croquet is played in ordinary summer months, is hidden from view by four feet of water, and on Saturday afternoon two punts were moving about in what is usually a dry ditch.

The potato disease has made its appearance to a great extent amongst the potato crops in Warwickshire and other parts of the Midlands. In some instances more than half the field is affected, the disease appearing more particularly among early potatoes, the tops of which have rapidly turned colour since the thunderstorm of the 3rd instant.

Mr. Tracy Turnerelli, who whiningly informed the public a few months back that through Lord Beaconsfield's indifference to his claims he had been unable to afford himself a bottle of champagne on Christmas Day, now writes to the London papers to say that he has "an ample, independent fortune," having "15,000*l.* invested in first ground-rents in good honest Lancashire." He is not, he says, "in want of 'rewards and places.' Were I to tell you I would not accept even the post of ambassador with fifteen thousand a year, were it offered me, you would not believe me; but it is true, nevertheless; and as to knighthoods—Bah!! With an ample independent fortune, I need not be ashamed of any humble public course I may pursue for the sake of truth and self-vindication; and by hook or by crook, truth shall prevail, as it ought to do."

Twenty-nine thousand five hundred and ninety pounds have been paid to London hospitals and other charitable institutions out of the funds placed at the disposal of his executors by the late Mr. James Graham, of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park. The amounts vary from 2,500*l.* to 250*l.* This is a second series of bequests made by Mr. Graham.

Evidence of the extent and severity of agricultural depression is accumulating on every side. At the annual meeting on Tuesday of the Farmers' Supply Association for Cheshire, Shropshire, and North Wales, it was stated during the past year the sales of feeding stuffs and manures had diminished one-fourth, while the prices had to be cut down to such an extent that in some instances a loss had been incurred, while in others there had been only a minimum of profit.

A summary of the agricultural returns of Great Britain for 1879 was issued by the Board of Trade on Tuesday. As compared with 1878, the figures show a decrease of 10 per cent. in the acreage under wheat, and of 1 per cent. under oats, and an increase of 8 per cent. under barley. Potatoes exhibit an increase of 6 per cent., and hops a decrease of 5 per cent. Cattle have increased 2 per cent., but both sheep and pigs show a diminution, the latter having fallen off 15 per cent. during the year.

The average price of wheat last week was 49*s.* 3*d.* per quarter, or 4*s.* a quarter more than it was during the corresponding week last year.

Two Marines, walking in the dark to Stamford, near Plymouth, fell over a precipice. One was picked up dead, and the other is fatally injured.

The eldest son of Mr. Charles Treffry, and grandson of the Rev. E. J. Treffry, D.C.L., of Fowey, heir to one of the most extensive estates in Cornwall, ascended a railway wagon when in motion, slipped, and got jammed in the lower part of the body, receiving injuries from which he died shortly afterwards. The deceased was twelve years old.

A fatal cricket accident occurred at Manningham, near Bradford, on Saturday afternoon. Some boys belonging to St. John's Wesleyan Sunday-school were playing at cricket in a field when a ball driven from a bat struck a boy named Woodhead on the forehead with such violence as to kill him on the spot.

At the half-yearly meeting of the London and North-Western Railway Company on Saturday the chairman, Mr. Richard Moon, in moving the adoption of the report, spoke of the general falling-off in the traffic in connection with the reduction of the dividend, complained of the injustice of the passenger duty, and stated that on the Chester and Holyhead lines communication, which had been interrupted through the recent floods, had that day been restored. In his reply after the discussion, Mr. Moon expressed his confidence that traffic would revive, and congratulated the meeting that necessary works were meanwhile being executed at a very low cost.

The herring fishery seems to be as prosperous on the East as on the West coast of Scotland; and for the first time during the past seven years the old men and boys of the fishing villages are hard at work assisting in the sea-harvest.

The Royal Commission upon Agriculture has adjourned its sittings until January, but should anything unforeseen arise in the meantime of importance, it is understood that the members will be summoned. The appointment of assistant commis-

sioners is entirely in the hands of the Government. Mr. C. S. Read, M.P., and Mr. A. Pell, M.P., embarked for America yesterday. The object of their visit is to inquire into the amount of live stock and meat which the United States and Canada can export during the next four years, and the cost at which animal food can be produced upon the continent of America. Another voyage next year, earlier in the season, will be undertaken for the purpose of pursuing their inquiries into the production of wheat and other crops.

Reports are received from all parts of the country as to damage occasioned by the recent heavy rains. In Brixton on Saturday the roads were inundated by the flooding of the sewers, the water at one time extending from Brixton Church almost to Kennington Church. The basements of hundreds of houses were filled with water. The floods continued up to Sunday to rise at Oxford, and all the low-lying districts were submerged. The inundations also extend between Didcot and Reading, and from Reading along the valley of the Kennet to Devizes. A vast quantity of hay has been washed away or destroyed throughout the district. During a thunderstorm in North Staffordshire on Saturday a haystack at Tunstall and the chimneys of several houses were struck down by the lightning. A woman who was standing by the fire in one of the houses was knocked down. Chester was again visited by a heavy storm. Traffic on the Chester and Denbigh line is still blocked. The Huntingdon races have been postponed till October in consequence of the condition of the course. The rivers Ravensbourne and Quaggy have overflowed, and much land is under water in the neighbourhood of Lee and Eltham.

Several American orders for steel rails are being executed in this country. One of 15,000 tons has been secured by a house in Sheffield, and another for a like quantity has been placed at Barrow or Ebbw Vale; and it is likely that an order for 10,000 tons more will find its way to Sheffield.

Nearly 20,000 tons of iron rails have been purchased in South Wales for the United States, at prices up to 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton for immediate delivery. Scotch and hematite pig iron are selling largely for America.

In the Wigan district several large orders for pig iron have, during the last two or three days, been received by some of the ironmasters, which will have the effect of reducing the extensive stocks that are everywhere to be seen.

The *Manchester Examiner's* Barrow correspondent says there is marked indication, in the activity at the iron and steel works throughout the north-west of England, of the improvement which has set in during the past few weeks. The output of the furnaces has had to be increased to meet delivery engagements, and makers find themselves in receipt of a very large accession of orders.

James Dilley, who, with Mary Rainbow, was found guilty at the last session of the Central Criminal Court of the murder of their illegitimate child at Hornsey, was executed inside Newgate Gaol on Monday morning. The convict is said to have made no statement as to the crime, but he admitted the justice of his sentence. Mary Rainbow was reprieved by the Home Secretary on Saturday.

Joseph Pistoria, alias Francisco Maschera, a Sicilian, was executed within the walls of Cork Gaol on Monday morning for being concerned in the mutiny and murders on board the Caswell on the high seas in January, 1876. The execution was strictly private, no representatives of the press being admitted. The Press Association learns, however, that the convict walked with firmness to the scaffold, and died without a struggle.

Lord Tollemache has intimated to his Suffolk tenantry that as long as wheat sells for not more than 50*s.* per quarter he will return his tenants 10 per cent. of their rents. This is a sensible plan.

Direct communication between Chester and Holyhead may now be said to be re-established. The temporary wooden bridge which takes the place of the Llandulas viaduct has been completed and tested very severely. It will, however, have to be inspected by a representative of the Board of Trade before it can be used for general traffic. The company announce that the trains are now running as per time-bills.

A farmer named Sandy was found murdered on Sunday night at Athboy, county Meath. He was a bachelor, sixty years of age, of eccentric habits, and worth some 1,500*l.* a year. The police have no clue as to the murderer.

A crowded and enthusiastic meeting of working men was held at Sheffield on Monday for the purpose of taking steps to promote the emigration of surplus labour. A resolution was passed expressing the opinion that it was absolutely necessary, considering the state and the prospects of trade in England, that there should be a large emigration of the surplus population. A further meeting is to be held in a short time to carry this resolution into effect.

At a banquet given on Wednesday evening by the Prefect of the department of the Aisne to the Councils-General, M. Waddington made a speech, in which he defended the Education Bill of M. Jules Ferry, and maintained that there was nothing in the measure contrary to freedom of conscience. As an advocate of free discussion, M. Waddington said he was perfectly willing that the bill should criticised; but the Government was as determined as ever energetically to defend the bill.

M. Gambetta will shortly have an interview with Signor Cairoli, the Italian statesman, and will proceed to England at the end of the present month.

There have been reports in the Paris papers of the Comte de Chambord's appearance in France and also in England. The *Union*, the recognised organ of the Legitimist party, states that he has not stirred from Frohsdorf, where he is at the present moment.

During the ensuing twelve months 769,000 men will serve with the colours in France, in accordance with the military regulations of this year. For financial reasons only one class of the reserve is to be called out.

Proceedings are to be taken against the Paris *Figaro* by the Communal Council of Ostend for falsely announcing that cholera existed there and at Bruges.

Garibaldi has improved in health and intends to return to Caprera forthwith.

The drought and heat of the last two months in Italy have proved as disastrous to husbandry as the rains that preceded them.

A telegram from Malta states that the yacht Walrus, with Lady Burdett-Coutts and party on board, has arrived there. They sailed for the Ionian Islands without disembarking.

The German Emperor is recovering from his lameness. He is now reported to be able to mount his horse.

It is stated that the additions proposed to be made to the German artillery will render necessary an increased yearly expenditure of 2,000,000*l.*

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, the marked favours which have been bestowed by the Czar upon the French officers who have arrived at St. Petersburg to attend the Russian army manœuvres were much noticed. General Scobeleff has been delegated to be present at the German manœuvres.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that Count Andrassy was charged by the Emperor to communicate to Count Karolyi His Majesty's desire that he should undertake the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but Count Karolyi declined the post on the ground of his lack of Parliamentary experience.

Count Andrassy has gone to Gastein to have an interview with Prince Bismarck.

Diplomatic relations between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg are stated to be less cordial than those of any two Courts in Europe, the friendly intercourse that existed between them for so many years having entirely ceased. The relations between St. Petersburg and Berlin have likewise undergone a marked change, while between Berlin and Vienna they have never been better than at the present moment.

A St. Petersburg telegram states that of five persons condemned to death by the military tribunal at Odessa, three were hanged there on Friday morning, and the other two at Nicolaieff. Among the persons sentenced to transportation to Siberia, for belonging to a secret society which conspired against the Government, is a girl of fifteen.

A Vienna telegram says that the Russian Nihilists have shifted their headquarters from St. Petersburg to Kieff, because the latter, being one of the oldest cities, is better adapted for concealment.

A Berlin telegram in the *Standard* states that the levy for the Russian army this year is estimated to increase the force by 218,000 men.

According to advices received in St. Petersburg, the troops of the Russian expedition against the Tekke Turcomans are suffering from ophthalmia, diarrhœa, and scurvy, and a report had reached Tschikislar from Tchat that a mortality of twenty-five per cent. prevailed in the force.

The Paris *Liberté*, on the authority of its special correspondent at St. Petersburg, asserts that war between Russia and China is imminent. The columns of Lieut.-Gen. Pedachenska are about to cross the frontier. The *casus belli* arises out of the occupation since 1878 by Chinese troops of Kashgar and Khotoum. China has turned a deaf ear to Russian remonstrances, and massed 120,000 men and ninety-six guns on the frontier. An ultimatum has been sent, and Russia is likely to have a new war on her hands which she can ill afford to undertake, especially as the Chinese soldiers are better armed than they were twenty years ago.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that very serious signs of disturbance have been observed among the peasantry in many districts in Russia, and the recent proclamation of the Minister of the Interior, affirming, in the name of the Czar, the permanence of the present disposition of the land, was designed to meet a grave increasing danger. A Reuter's telegram states that the Moscow court-martial has condemned two peasants to loss of civil rights and four years' hard labour in the Siberian mines, four others to loss of civil rights and deportation to Siberia, and two to four years' imprisonment for opposing the demarcation of their plots of land and withstanding orders issued by the authorities.

The Bulgarian flag which has hitherto been hoisted at Philippopolis has now been taken down. The Bulgarian Government has informed the Sultan that the property of Turkish subjects will be restored to the owners, and that the principle of equality will be upheld. The state of siege in Bulgaria will shortly be raised.

A decree has been issued by the Turkish Government dismissing the first ban of the Redifs and announcing that the third, fourth, and fifth will be dismissed after the settlement of the Greek Question. These measures involve a reduction of the army to 100,000 men. They are said to be due to a report of the Minister of Finance stating that the Porte is maintaining 500,000 Mussulman refugees in addition to the army, and that he could not be responsible for the financial catastrophe which this state of things rendered inevitable.

Mr. Tozer, the author of "The Highlands of Turkey," together with Mr. Crowder, has lately ascended Mount Argæus in Cyprus, which is 13,000 feet high, and more lofty than Mount Ararat. But they could not scale the pinnacle, about fifty feet in height.

A telegram from Constantinople states that a military inspector is about to proceed to Armenia, in order to take measures of precaution owing to the symptoms of popular effervescence lately manifested there. Sir Henry Layard is said to have received a report confirming the statements made as to the gravity of the situation. At his request, Dervisch Pasha, Governor of the province of Erzeroum, has been dismissed from that post.

By a financial arrangement the Turkish Government is to receive 1,200,000*l.* in consideration of certain modifications in the convention for forming the Roumanian railways. The Porte agrees to declare its former claims liquidated.

Cholera appears to be increasing at Cabul, especially among the soldiers. The deaths in the regiments which have recently returned from Herat are variously estimated from 100 to 365. The Ameer has fairly taken in hand the work of establishing order, having sent troops to Badakshan to repress disturbances on the northern frontier.

The American correspondent of the *Times* says that the State Department, in reference to the 103,000 dols. Fortune Bay Fishery Claim, announces that it is not a claim for restoration of any portion of the Halifax Award, but a claim for a specific grievance based upon actual damage sustained by American fishermen through the violent invasion of their treaty rights at Fortune Bay, and to obtain security against similar offences in future. The Washington Government is anxious that England should abolish the local Canadian prohibitory laws overriding the treaty provisions; and that the present ill-feeling among the fishermen on the subject should cease through the withdrawal of the grievance.

The attempt to assassinate Mr. Kalloch, the working men's candidate for the post of Mayor of San Francisco, has created much excitement in the city. Thousands of working men have surrounded the gaol, demanding the life of Mr. De Young, who fired the shot, and the authorities have placed all the available police and militia on duty, in order to prevent any sudden dash to the prison with the object of seizing and hanging Mr. De Young. Fears are entertained that the working men are secretly organising an attack should Mr. Kalloch not recover.

The swimming match at Newport between Captains Webb and Boyton ended abruptly after seven hours, Captain Webb having been seized with cramps. Boyton continued till nearly midnight, making twenty-five miles in twenty hours.

According to intelligence published in the *New York Herald*, the expedition in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin landed on the northern shore of Hudson's Bay, near Depotis Land, on Aug 9, 1878, and started on a sledge journey to King William's Land on April 1 last.

King John of Abyssinia, it is reported, breaking the Treaty of 1877, has raised an army, and already invaded Upper Egypt. The Khedive has ordered all the available troops to Massowah, and appealed to France and England for their instant mediation.

The Governor of Victoria, in his speech at the opening of Parliament on July 8, said he believed that the Prince of Wales would visit the Melbourne Exhibition unless prevented by reasons of State.

Miscellaneous.

THE LATE REV. CLEMENT BAILHACHE.—We are requested to say that if any of our readers possess letters by the above, that would be useful in the preparation of memorials, they will much oblige Mrs. Bailhache by forwarding them to her, at 5, Clissold-park-villas, Stoke Newington, London, N.

THE MORAL CONDITION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.—The reports of the United States Consuls on the condition of labour in Europe are not favourable to the moral character of the working classes in England. It is the opinion of the writers that the French people, with far less wages, are happier than the operatives of Great Britain, who receive the highest wages in Europe, on account of the steadiness and economical habits of the former, and the strikes, drinking habits, and recklessness of the latter; and that more misery results from strikes, socialism, and communism in England and Germany, than from all other causes combined, hard times included.

THE POET LAUREATE.—What is a name worth? A good deal apparently in the case of Alfred Tennyson, who is so fully alive to the magic charm of his patronymic that he has declined to become the heir of certain estates in Lincolnshire rather than exchange it for that of Turner. The Laureate's elder brother inherited Grasby Hall and some neighbouring farms many years back, and for the sake of the 1,000*l.* or 2,000*l.* a year which they yielded he entirely dropped the name of Tennyson and became the Rev. Charles Turner—a name which stands on the title-page of his book of sonnets. He

died a few months ago, leaving no issue, and his wife followed him to the grave within a few weeks. The next heir is the Laureate, but he will not accept the condition which rigorously enforces the entire suppression of the Tennyson. Doubtless there will be found a brother or a nephew, if not a son, willing to forego the prestige attached to the family name for the sake of a comfortable inheritance; but the succession is still, I believe, unsettled.—*Truth.*

A CURIOUS BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.—Of all the accusations brought against the late City of Glasgow Bank, that of being the cause of an action for breach of promise of marriage is certainly the strangest, but nevertheless it is a fact. The names of the parties are well known, but there is no necessity for mentioning them. Suffice it to say that the lady belongs to Glasgow, the gentleman to Greenock, both of them being people of some wealth. The lady, unfortunately, held some of the stock of the bank, and when the crash came, although the marriage invitations had actually been issued, the gentleman cried off until it was ascertained how far he would be affected as her husband. After the decision of the House of Lords that no liability would extend to him, it was of course expected that he would at once complete his engagement, but for some reason or other he had changed his mind, and positively refused to do so. After all persuasion had failed an action claiming 3,000*l.* was raised, which he has now compromised by paying 1,000*l.*—*Pictorial World.*

THE QUEEN DESIGNATE OF SPAIN.—The King of Spain, delighted with his sojourn at Arcachon, has determined to remain some time longer in the neighbourhood of his future bride. "This princess," says the *Correspondencia* of Madrid, "is fair, pale, and well made. Her eyes are blue, and her expression is somewhat severe, which gives her the appearance of possessing great power over herself, a quality which in her case is hereditary. Her mouth is small, and her hair light and curly, calling to mind one of the Austrian princes who sat on the Spanish throne. In character she is reserved and generous. She passes the greater portion of her time in reading and in works of charity." The King told the Mayor of Arcachon he was so happy where he was that he could not say when he should go away, but promised twenty-four hours' notice. The Archduchess, who, like the Empress of Austria, loves horses, has driven the King about in a phaeton, handling the ribands herself. The Cortes will meet on Oct. 15, and the communication of the King's marriage will, it is thought, be hailed with acclamation. It is possible that Alfonso XII. may go to Vienna before long to see his *fiancee* and to confer with the head of the house of Hapsburg, the Emperor Francis Joseph.

Gleanings.

"Dipped into a weak solution of accomplishments," is the term now applied to those of our girls professing to be highly educated.

The planet Saturn begins to be observable in the evening, rising now about half-past eight o'clock. It is in the constellation Pisces, about 3 deg. north of the equator.

The people of the United States pay over 700,000,000 dollars a year for intoxicating liquors, 95,500,000 dollars for education, and 48,000,000 dollars for religion.

A celebrated prima donna was asked the other day what three things she liked best in the world. "First of all," she replied, "good notices; better still, beautiful dresses; most of all, tripe and bottled stout!"

RAILWAY SPEED.—It is stated that the following is the rate of speed on the principal railways: Great Western, 53¼ miles; Great Northern, 51; London and Brighton, 47½; London and North-Western, 47½; Midland, 46; London, Chatham, and Dover, 45; South-Eastern, 45; Great Eastern, 44; London and South-Western, 44.

A GO-AHEAD PREACHER.—An enterprising American preacher is visiting the various towns of Connecticut very much after the fashion of a circus. He recently pitched his "gospel tent," having a seating capacity of 2,000, at Norwich. "The general arrangements," we are told, "were like those of a hippodrome. The parade in the street exhibited gaudily-painted wagons. The Rev. H——M—— rode on one of the boxes, and his handsome appearance attracted attention."

A few days ago a telegram was handed in at the Berlin Office: "Can't possibly send 5,000 daggers in one day. Not until to-morrow." The police were no sooner warned than they went in eager search of a Socialist plot. They found, and cautiously opened, at a draper's house, a huge packet with hair-needles, of the kind called "daggers."

LACONIC CORRESPONDENCE.—During the session of the Southern Baptist Convention in Atlanta, Ga., the president announced the receipt of the following telegram:—"Shanghai, China, May 9.—Southern Baptist Convention, Atlanta, Ga., Psalm 148.—M. T. YATES." On behalf of the Convention, the president replied thus:—"Atlanta, Ga., May 9.—M. T. Yates, Shanghai, China, Psalm 110.—J. P. BOYCE" This was all the correspondence.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR.—The Paris correspondent of the *Neue Freie Presse* gives a curious illustration of the incontrollable longing of Frenchmen for orders and decorations. He says that the Minister for Agriculture and Trade has been so pestered with applications for orders that he has felt compelled to put up a public notice in the vestibule of the Ministerial Hotel. The placard runs as follows:—"The Minister has no more Orders of the Legion of Honour at his disposal, and hence he is not in a position to entertain any further applications for the same."

A COUNTY COURT JUDGE ON THE EVILS OF DRESS.—At the Warrington County Court, on Thursday, a case came before Mr. Wynne Ffoulkes, the judge, in which a dressmaker sued the wife of a paviour for 19*s.* for making and trimming a satin dress for the daughter of defendant. Plaintiff said it took her a week to make the dress, which, by instructions of the mother, had twelve kiltings on the front, and was covered both back and sides with work. The contention was that the amount charged was too large. His honour, in giving a verdict for the amount claimed, with full costs, said that if people in defendant's position would dress their children in an expensive manner, they must expect to pay for it. Dress was one of the crying evils of the day, and he did not know whether it was not in some respects as great an evil as drink. The defendant had ordered the dress to be made in an expensive manner, and would therefore have to pay what was certainly a reasonable charge, but he trusted she would be wiser hereafter.

COUNT ANDRASSY AND THE CZAR.—A Hungarian paper tells the following story:—When Count Andrassy accompanied the Emperor Francis Joseph during His Majesty's visit to the Russian Court, the Czar sent him a beautifully executed miniature portrait set in large brilliants of considerable value. Andrassy at once returned the costly gift with the respectful observation that "if His Imperial Majesty would deign to bestow upon him a simple photograph he should deem himself honoured beyond his deserts, but that he could on no account accept a present of diamonds." Prince Gortschakoff, who was instructed to remonstrate with the lofty-spirited Magyar magnate respecting his refusal of the Imperial munificence, said to him, "My dear fellow, you are out of your senses—these things are to be accepted as a matter of course." But Count Andrassy could not be persuaded to receive the medallion containing the miniature framed in diamonds; and, as the Czar declined to present him with any other description of portrait, he left Petersburg without any likeness whatsoever of Alexander Nicolaievich.

A LUDICROUS BLUNDER.—A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at Maritzburg writes:—"The Bishop of Natal happened to have been paying a visit to Durban, and was returning by the ordinary public conveyance that usually arrives an hour or so before the post-cart by which Lord Chelmsford was travelling. The omnibus was later than usual, and before it had arrived it was already growing dusk. The crowd with the ropes waited patiently, and at last a vehicle was seen coming down the road from Durban. 'Here it is!' was the cry, and a general rush was made towards it. Naturally the driver pulled up, and an eager citizen, putting his head in at the window of the conveyance, said, 'We are going to drag you into town in another carriage, my lord.' 'Thank you very much,' replied a voice from within; while, in another moment, a tall, white-haired figure was seen bowing gracefully, in recognition of the intended honour. 'It's the bishop!' cried a horrified voice from the background; and so, in truth, it was Dr. Colenso, who was thoroughly enjoying the mistake, and the consternation which followed on its being discovered. The intending carriage-pullers scattered in all directions, not without, I am ashamed to say, a dropping fire of groans and hisses, as the omnibus moved on."

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

LANKESTER—On Aug. 16, the wife of the Rev. C. Lankester, of Preston, Brighton, of a son.

TURNER—Aug. 16, at Tilly Morgan, N.B., the wife of Rev. Albert Turner, A.K.C., of a son

PAGE.—On Aug. 26, at Margate, the wife of the Rev. R. Cowtan Page, of Beckenham, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ARMITAGE—RIGBY.—On the 20th inst., at the Congregational Church, Bowdon, by the Rev. A. MacKennal, B.A., assisted by the Rev. E. Armitage, M.A., George Faulkner, fifth son of William Armitage, Esq., J.P., of Townfield House, Altrincham, to Annie, second daughter of the late John Rigby, Esq, of Fern Lea, Altrincham. No cards.

BENHAM—KEY.—Aug 23, at Camden-road Chapel, by the Rev. Harris Crassweller, B.A., Mr. Thomas Benham, of Water-street, Blackfriars, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of Mr. William Key, of Barnsbury-road, N.

DEATHS.

SMITH.—Aug. 19, at 2, Priory Villas, Wellesley-road, Colchester (the residence of her mother, Mrs. Carman), Georgiana, the beloved wife of Mr. Edward Smith, of 3, Banbury-road, South Hackney, and Memorial Hall, aged 40.

VALENTINE.—July 15, at Jeypore, Rajpootana, India, Isabel Fraser, the beloved wife of the Rev. Colin S. Valentine, LL.D.

HOPPUS.—Aug. 21, at Hythe, Kent, after much suffering, John Devenish Hoppus, only son of the late Rev. Professor Hoppus, aged 29.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Sold only in packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London."

WARNING! RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE.—The marked superiority of this Laundry Blue over all others, and the quick appreciation of its merits by the public have been attended by the usual results—viz., a flood of imitations. The merit of the latter mainly consists in the ingenuity exerted, not simply in imitating the square shape, but making the general appearance of the wrappers resemble that of the genuine article. The manufacturers beg therefore to caution all buyers to see "Reckitt's Paris Blue" on each packet.

"COCA LEAF, WORDSWORTH'S CHEMICAL FOOD OF HEALTH," prepared from "Erythroxylon-Coca," the successful remedy for debility, nervousness, neuralgia, sleeplessness, and rheumatism. 1*s.* 1½*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.*, 5*s.*, and 15*s.*; sent free on receipt of P.O.O.—H. Wordsworth and Co., Homœopathic Chemists, 6, Sloane-street, Knightsbridge, London.

DO YOUR "DYEING" AT HOME.—A sixpenny bottle of Judson's Magenta will dye a table cover or a small curtain completely in ten minutes in a pailful of water. Silk scarfs, veils, braid, ribbons, may be dyed crimson, scarlet, violet, &c., in a basin of water. Judson's Dyes. Sold by chemists everywhere.

HAPPY DAYS! There is something of regret and gloom in the first appearance of grey hairs; our prospects are often blighted by their premature appearance. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER happily affords a safe and sure means for restoring them again to the freshness and beauty of youth. It is the old established standard and reliable article known and spoken most highly of in every civilised country. It requires only a few applications to restore grey hair to its youthful colour and lustrous beauty, and induce luxuriant growth, and its occasional use is all that is needed to preserve it in its highest perfection an beauty. Dandruff is quickly and permanently removed. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers.

MOTHERS AND NURSES.—For children cutting teeth nothing equals Mrs. Johnson's Soothing Syrup, which contains no narcotic, and applied to the gums gives speedy relief. Of all chemists, 2*s.* 9*d.* per bottle.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS are the best, cheapest, and the most popular remedies at all seasons, and under all circumstances they may be used with safety and with the certainty of doing good. Eruptions, rashes, and all descriptions of skin diseases, sores, ulcerations, and burns are presently benefited and ultimately cured by these healing, soothing, and purifying medicaments. The Ointment rubbed upon the abdomen checks all tendency to irritation in the bowels, and averts diarrhœa and other disorders of the intestines frequently prevailing through the summer and fruit seasons. Heat lumps, blotches, pimples, inflammations of the skin, muscular pains, neuralgic affections, and enlarged glands can be effectively overcome by using Holloway's remedies according to the instructions accompanying every packet.

Advertisements.

WHITTINGTON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Annual Meeting was held on Thursday, the 14th inst., at the Offices of the Company, 58, Moorgate Street, London, Philip Crellin, Esq., chairman, presiding.

Mr. BOWSER, the manager, read the notice convening the meeting, and the directors' report showed the following facts, viz.:—

"The revenue from premiums amounted to £40,994, and from interest, &c., to £3,709; making a total of £44,703, as compared with £43,235 in the previous year, and showing an increase of £1,468. The new business of the past year consisted of 587 policies, issued for sums amounting to £163,895, being an average of £279 for each policy. The average for the previous year was £252 only. The proposals declined during the year were forty-five, for assurances of £19,200. The claims of the year had arisen from ninety-one policies, and were for £22,329, including bonuses—a number within the calculated expectation, and only one more than in the previous year, though the claims had arisen on policies of a larger average."

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, said: The shareholders would probably have noticed with regard to the amount of business done that it was less than that of the previous year. No doubt as much might have been done as in the previous twelve months, but it would have required a larger proportional expenditure. That the company had done only 15 per cent. less business than in the two preceding years was, in the prevailing state of business, a satisfactory evidence that the directors had not been idle in their work. As to the claims, it was to be expected that an increase on this head would arise with an increase of business. If an excessive amount of claims fell due in one year, a smaller amount would have to be paid subsequently. They had succeeded admirably in what was a constant matter of desire, viz., the reduction of expenditure, not merely in amount, but in proportion to the business effected. Having thus touched upon what was necessary in the revenue account, he would now take the balance-sheet, the first item of which on the credit side was mortgages on property in the United Kingdom—a very valuable investment. This item had been increased during the year by about £4,000. The loans on the company's policies had also been increased, in consequence of a larger number of applications for advances than usual. In British Government securities the amount is the same, and in Indian Government securities about £900 higher. This latter might be ranked as a safe and valuable investment, for though they only had the Indian Government to look to, he thought there was no probability of our allowing that dominion to pass away from our hands. In foreign Government securities there was a reduction of about £3,000—a matter of congratulation, for what had been sold had been disposed of at a profit. The loans secured by bond and the company's policies were increased by about £1,000. He concluded by moving that the report, accounts, and balance-sheet, together with the auditor's report thereon, be received, adopted, and entered on the minutes.

Mr. J. CARVELL WILLIAMS, in seconding the motion, expressed great regret that life assurance had not made more progress during the last few years. The most serious cause was undoubtedly commercial depression. A better state of the public mind and of trade would follow, and their company would share in the result.

The adoption of report and accounts was unanimously carried, as also various resolutions, re-electing directors and auditors, and conveying the thanks of the meeting to the directors and officers.

The MANAGER (Mr. Alfred T. Bowser) acknowledged the vote of thanks to himself; and a vote of thanks to the chairman closed the proceedings.

WILTON HOUSE, EDGBASTON, near BIRMINGHAM

The SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, lately conducted by the Misses PHIPSON and Miss HILL, now Mrs. WALTER LANCE, is carried on by Mrs. LANCE.

The AUTUMN TERM is from TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16TH, to FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19TH.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. R. W. DALE, Birmingham.

HOLT HOUSE SCHOOL, CHESHUNT, LONDON, N.

Conducted by Professor W. B. TODHUNTER, M.A., (Gold Medallist) University of London, and Fellow of University College, London. Formerly of Cheshunt College.

In addition to the usual Classical, Mathematical, and English subjects and French, which is studied daily, instruction in Science forms a part of the regular work of the upper classes. The French, German, drawing, and painting are taught by Dr. Adelstein, Professor of Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting at the Royal Polytechnic, London. Inclusive terms from £45 per annum.

For particulars apply as above.

WARWICK.—The KING'S SCHOOLS.— The GRAMMAR SCHOOL will RE-OPEN, SEPTEMBER 15, in the new buildings. Boarding fees £40 a-year. No extras. Tuition fees £10 to £12 a-year. Special attention paid to French, German, Drawing, and Natural Science. Large classrooms, and well-arranged chemical laboratory. Exhibitions tenable at any of the Universities or places of professional training. Also Exhibitions in the form of total or partial remission of School fees. Large cricket ground adjoining the school.—Apply to Rev. W. F. MacMichael, M.A., Head Master

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COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, BECCLES, SUFFOLK.

Principal: ALFRED K. HOCKEY, F.S.A., &c.

FOUR SCHOLARSHIPS, open competition, Dec, 1879. Extensive well-adapted Premises. Large staff of resident English and Foreign Masters. Sound and liberal Education. Every convenience for Cricket, Bathing, &c. Additional wing has been added. A few vacancies may be secured. See full Prospectus, &c. Terms: From 18 Guineas.

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Conducted on the Collegiate system.

The testimony of the Parents of past and present Pupils is that the Training and Teaching are very marked in their effect.

Boarders received from the age of Nine years and upwards.

Inclusive Fees for Board and Instruction, 80 to 100 guineas per annum, according to age.

For Prospectuses, with names of Referees and full particulars, address the Principals, as above.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES can be RECEIVED as RESIDENT PUPILS in a first-class School in the Northern suburb of London. Terms (including Lessons with Four Masters) from Thirty Guineas. Vacancy for a governess-pupil (Minister's Daughter preferred).—Address, the Lady Principal, Mrs. Hennah, Park House, Parkhurst-road, Camden-road, N.

Established 1857.

LADIES' SCHOOL, COWLEYMOOR HOUSE, TIVERTON, DEVONSHIRE.

Professors attend for the accomplishments. Careful training and home comforts. Pupils prepared for the University Examinations.

Special terms for the daughters of ministers. Address Lady Principal.

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Under the general direction of Mr. and Mrs. TOMKINS.

Prospectus, with full particulars, on application.

SEASIDE EDUCATION.

GREAT YARMOUTH COLLEGE.

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Six Resident Masters.

Prospectus, List of Successful Students, &c., on application.

STAMFORD TERRACE ACADEMY, ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

Established 1829, by the late Mr. Sunderland.

Prospectuses, &c., will be forwarded on application to DANIEL F. HOWORTH, Principal.

BLACKPOOL.—MERCHANTS' COLLEGE.

Names now entered for NEXT TERM, SEPT. 4. Full prospectus, address

ISAAC GREGORY, F.R.G.S.

TETTENHALL COLLEGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

HEAD MASTER—

ALEXANDER WAUGH YOUNG, Esq., M.A. (London), Gold Medallist in Classics, late Andrew's Scholar and First Priseman in Higher Senior Mathematics of University College, London, Fellow of University College, London.

SECOND MASTER—

JAMES SHAW, Esq., B.A. (London), First in the First Class at both First and Second B.A. Examinations.

ASSISTED BY NINE OTHER MASTERS.

There are five Scholarships connected with the College.

Senior Tettenhall Scholarship	£31	10	0
Junior Tettenhall Scholarship	26	5	0
Directors' Scholarship	26	5	0
The Shaw Scholarship	30	0	0
The Mander Scholarship	30	0	0

There is a large swimming-bath on the College premises for use throughout the year, being warmed in cold weather. There is a well-equipped gymnasium, and there are three good fields for cricket and football.

Boys are prepared for the Universities, the Professions, and for Commerce.

For particulars as to Scholarships, &c., apply to the Head Master at the College, or to the Secretary and Preacher, the Rev. Philip P. Rowe, M.A., Tettenhall, near Wolverhampton.

THIRD TERM from SEPT. 21st to DEC. 20th.

OXFORD COUNTY MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL

(HOWARD HOUSE SCHOOL, THAME).

The success of this School for thirty-eight years arises from the fact that great attention is paid to subjects required in commercial life. Boys have excelled in good writing, arithmetic, French, book-keeping, and mercantile correspondence. Pupils from this School have passed the Examinations of the Pharmaceutical Society and the College of Preceptors, and the Oxford and Cambridge Local Examinations in Honours. Cricket, fishing, safe bathing, &c.

References to parents in all parts of England.

Inclusive terms twenty-two or twenty-four guineas.

For views and prospectus apply to the Principals, Messrs. J. and J. W. Marsh.

EAST OF ENGLAND NONCONFORMIST GIRLS' SCHOOL, BISHOPS STORTFORD.

Lady Principal—Miss LEWIN.

The SCHOOL will REOPEN on THURSDAY, SEPT. 11, 1879.

Terms on application.

CASTLE HALL SCHOOL, NORTHAMPTON.

Conducted by Mrs. MARTIN and her Daughters.

Assisted by Masters, and Qualified English and Foreign Governesses.

Pupils prepared annually for the Cambridge Local and other Examinations.

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THE NORTHERN CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,

SILCOATES HOUSE, NEAR WAKEFIELD.

ESTABLISHED 1831.

For the sons of Ministers and Missionaries; the sons of Laymen have been admitted since 1856.

Principal—Rev. W. FIELD, M.A. (London) in Classics and Philosophy, Williams Divinity Scholar, assisted by competent Masters.

JOHN CROSSLEY, Esq., Halifax, Chairman
W. H. LEE, Esq., J.P., Wakefield, Treasurer.
J. R. WOLSTENHOLME, M.A., Wakefield, Hon. Sec.
Rev. JAMES RAE, B.A., Batley, Hon. Finance Sec.

"The School itself is an excellently-contrived building where . . . . nothing has been spared to provide fine, lofty and well-furnished classrooms. I examined the dormitories lavatories, &c., and found them superior to most that I have inspected. The situation cannot well be surpassed for healthiness."—Extract from the Cambridge Examiner's Report, Midsummer, 1874.

The Committee have since provided a Chemical Laboratory, Gymnastic Apparatus, and detached Infirmary. The Playground has been enlarged, and a new Lavatory provided.

The course of instruction includes all branches of a sound Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial Education, so as to fit the Pupils for any department of business, or for entrance at the Universities.

FIFTEEN BOYS passed the last CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION, four in First Class Honours, one in the Second Class, and two in the Third, with six distinctions.

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